

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 003

6 January 1981

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IZVESTIYA CITES U.S. SUPPORT FOR ARMS CURBS, TALKS

LD051341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Mkrtchyan article: "Legacy of the Hawks"]

[Excerpts] The United States is continuing to make feverish military preparations on the pretext of the imaginary "Soviet military threat." However, as the facts prove, it is the U.S. administration itself which is dragging the world into a senseless arms race and pursuing the dangerous policy of brinkmanship. Although there is military parity between the USSR and the United States, U.S. militarist circles, alluding to the imaginary "threat," are attempting to mislead world opinion and later the balance of forces in the world arena to their own advantage.

This is apparent from an article published recently in the Washington POST, which states that as early as 14 August 1979--that is, before the "Afghan events," J. Carter had signed the secret "Directive 50." In this directive the chief of the current administration gave priority not to the strategic arms limitation process but to increasing military expenditure and deploying new arms systems.

As well as boosting the arms race to please the military-industrial complex the Washington administration is cutting the funding earmarked for the solution of social problems. In fiscal 1980 the authorities cut by \$20-30 billion the allocations for medical and education programs and the implementation of various social measures.

Naturally, this causes dissatisfaction among broad public circles in the United States. The Americans are also worried by Washington's attempts to gain military superiority over the USSR and to disrupt the existing parity.

Realistically minded Americans understand that the Soviet Union will not tolerate situation wherein, having attained superiority, the U.S. militarists would dictate their will to the world. They are alarmed by Pentagon attempts to present nuclear war as a "permissible." Speaking at a San Francisco symposium on the problems of nuclear disarmament, S. Melman, professor at Columbia University and cochairman of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, stated the other day that the threat of a military catastrophe has increased in recent time as a result of "the nightmare policy of achieving military superiority in the nuclear age" pursued by the U.S. Government. He emphasized here that for any administration in Washington there is now no more important and responsible task than the halting of the nuclear arms race.

Speaking recently at the University of California the well-known U.S. political and public figure Ellsberg sharply criticized the aggressiveness and adventurism of the present U.S. administration and pointed out that the path toward averting the danger of war lies in a constructive approach to talks on limiting and reducing nuclear arms and not in the senseless intention to conduct this dialogue from a "position of strength."

Many Americans, rating highly the peace-loving initiatives of the USSR aimed at strengthening the detente process, advocate a constructive response to these initiatives. This is exactly the path which opens up the possibility for continuing the dialogue on disarmament and the development of American-Soviet relations in the interests of both countries and of all mankind.

ARMY GEN AKHROMEYEV ON DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU051608 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 17 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[APN interview with Army Gen Akhromeyev: "Vital for Europe"]

[Excerpt] Army Gen Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, has given APN an interview in connection with the expectation--which was again emphatically expressed last week--that the Madrid followup meeting of the Helsinki conference will lay the foundation for convening a special conference for military detente and disarmament in Europe in 1981.

Question: In your opinion, what makes convening such a conference necessary?

Answer: Two factors. The first is the arms race into which the United States has drawn all NATO countries as well as its allies outside of that bloc.

Second, an alarming situation is developing in Europe. Since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, negative trends in the development of the military-political situation on the European Continent have grown dangerously, through the fault of the imperialist forces.

Question: What are the decisive facts in this context?

Answer: The West is seeking to break the approximate balance of forces that has developed in and around Europe and to obtain military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries so as to be able to dictate to them its conditions from a "position of strength."

A means to achieve that end is above all the decision, forced upon some NATO countries by the United States, to deploy nearly 600 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

In the present complicated situation, where the dangerous trend toward intensifying military confrontation in Europe is becoming more and more evident, a decision of the Madrid meeting to quickly convene a conference for military detente and disarmament in Europe could therefore be an important contribution to developing the all-European process [as published]. An agreement on such an important question would provide a powerful impetus for detente, would strengthen confidence-building measures and would contribute to improving the military-political climate not only in Europe but throughout the world.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR RADIATION WEAPONS VIEWED

LD051605 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 80 p 3

[Eng Lt Col M Zinkovskiy article under the rubric "Military-Technical Review: "Pentagon's 'Radiation Sickness'"]

[Text] The militarist intoxication which has gripped the United States following the Carter administration's lead is assuming a truly global scale. As is known, the 5-year plan adopted by American legislators for the country's development in the military sphere provides, in addition to a sharp increase in strategic nuclear forces and conventional types of arms and combat equipment, for the creation and deployment, in particular, of fundamentally new systems of so-called radiation weapons.

Practice shows: What senators and congressmen are talking about is already not only on the Pentagon's mind but also on the way to being realized. Thus, the magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY has reported that in recent years the United States has spent more than \$1 billion on the creation of laser systems--one of the types of radiation weapons. [paragraph continues]

At the same time weapons based on the use of narrow-beam high-energy particle fluxes like those used in research accelerators are being developed, the magazine pointed out. What might such weapons be like, and what properties are Pentagon strategists reckoning on giving them?

To judge from American press reports, practical work began in the United States in 1978 to develop direct-action radiation weapons in several directions at once. One of the programs being fulfilled by the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory (California), for example, is called "chair heritage." Its purpose is to create a specimen radiation weapon utilizing a narrow beam of high-energy electrons. Specialists assert that on hitting the target a sufficiently powerful flux of electrons is capable of transmitting to it the energy needed to detonate an explosive substance. And much less energy is needed, say, to knock out the target's electronic equipment than to destroy the structure itself. It has been calculated that in order to "neutralize," so to speak, a nuclear charge it would be necessary to transmit energy to it at the rate of 100-125 joules per gram of weight, if it is plutonium. Some 210 joules per gram are needed to melt uranium.

A ray gun "fires" groups of impulses or blows. The thing is that the particles can be endowed with the required level of energy only for infinitesimally short periods of time. On their way to the target the first particle impulses "bore" a hole in the atmosphere, as it were, facilitating the movement of the following particles.

According to the technical demands of American military specialists, radiation weapons must possess the following characteristics: mass no more than 100 tons; blow comprising 20 impulses, each one lasting ten billionths of a second; expected peak current strength up to 10,000 amperes; electron energy 500 million electron volts. Then the output energy of the blow reaches 1 million joules. The "rate of fire" is six blows a second. These characteristics, so American specialists believe, will make it possible to ensure that the target's electronic equipment is hit at a distance of up to 4.5 km.

It is proposed to transmit the required energy to the electrons with the help of a linear induction accelerator with accumulating sections. Passing through four sections, the electron flux acquires energy up to 1 million electron volts. It is possible to increase the particles' energy by adding sections and increasing the voltage.

It is considered possible to use the onboard turbogenerators of a ship, say, as energy sources for radiation devices. This, it is true, will inevitably effect the power available to the ship and reduce its sailing range. Therefore it was considered advisable to develop specialized compact power units.

Since the electron flux possesses the properties of a conductor, like a metal rod, this means it is capable of reflecting radar signals well. In this connection it is thought that guidance of the radiation "fire" will differ little from that of a conventional missile weapon.

Another program being fulfilled by a laboratory at Los Alamos (New Mexico) is code-named "Sipapu." "Sipapu" is an American word of Indian origin meaning "holy fire." The purpose of the program is to create by the end of the eighties a space radiation weapon utilizing neutral particle fluxes to combat ballistic missiles and satellites.

Since neutral particles, unlike electrons, cannot be built up to the required speeds and energies, the project's authors intend initially to generate a flux of negative ions of hydrogen which, on passing through the accelerator's electromagnetic fields, acquire high energies. Then they are neutralized in special charge exchange devices.

It is the specialists' opinion that, provided sufficiently efficient tracking and guidance facilities are created, such apparatuses could be launched into orbit around the earth in the next 3-5 years. They are intended to be used to combat satellites.

It is pointed out that, whereas it is possible to use conventional sources of electric power for this purpose, to fulfill the second, major part of the "Sipapu" program--the creation of a space radiation weapon capable of hitting ballistic missiles at the moment that they are launched from the earth--nuclear power sources will be required. Therefore the development of light and compact onboard reactors is considered the No 1 problem.

The Pentagon is also speeding up the development of another type of radiation weapon--laser weapons. Its efficiency at a striking range of the order of thousands of kilometers, it is believed abroad, will mainly depend on the accuracy of aiming of a beam with a diameter of several meters at targets of similar dimension. American specialists, for example, have estimated that in order to create a global ABM system it is necessary to launch nine combat stations, as they are called, with laser weapons on board into polar orbits. Here, as we see, the Pentagon is not at all discouraged by the fact that such plans contravene existing agreements between the USSR and the United States prohibiting the launching of military objects into space.

ACADEMICIAN FEDOROV ON NEW YEAR WORLD SCENE

LD051309 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Jan 81 p 3

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent G. Musayelyan interview with Academician Ye. K. Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Features of the New Decade" —first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The world has entered a new decade. In recent days, when city squares in various continents are decked with New Year garlands, the world press, sociologists and public figures of many countries are summing up the past year and making forecasts. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent G. Musayelyan met with Academician Ye. K. Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

[Question] How do the present decade's political horizons appear to you, Yevgeniy Konstantinovich?

[Answer] Its beginning has been greeted in the world in different ways: With a feeling of pessimism in the capitalist countries; with hope mingled with apprehension in the developing Asian, African and Latin American countries. For the world of socialism the determining factor, as before, will be the spirit of historical optimism based not on concealing the difficulties which are inevitable in international affairs but on a realistic evaluation of them and on the determination to concentrate all its energy on making progress.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for our party's 26th congress "The Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and for the Period to 1990" was a vivid, new confirmation of the Soviet Union's profoundly peaceful aspirations. This document is devoted from beginning to end to our people's peaceful creative work. At the same time it notes in particular the need for the further deepening of the CEMA countries' socialist and economic integration, the development of bilateral relations with the developing states on a long-term and equitable basis, the strengthening of detente and the implementation of stable cooperation with the capitalist countries.

[Question] What will the eighties bring to the world movement for the strengthening of peace and what tasks are faced by the peoples participating in this movement?

[Answer] The USSR and the socialist countries struggle persistently for detente to remain the leading tendency in international relations and for it to be supplemented by military detente. This for us is the new decade's formula. All the world's progressive forces support it, too. Vivid testimony of this is provided by the peace supporters' movement which has now united hundreds of millions of people from all continents. The holding in Sofia last fall of such a lofty and prestigious forum as the world parliament of peoples for peace demonstrated once more and with new force the multimillion-strong masses' will for the consolidation of detente.

Of course, the peoples do not submit to imperialism's attempts to foist on them the race to the abyss! Western politicians must be convinced of this now. Ultimately, nothing can be of use to those who want "to remain afloat" in the eighties except a responsible, far-sighted approach to international affairs. Our country advocates just such an approach.

[Question] Analyzing prospects for the eighties, our political opponents resort to the deliberately false conjecture that the strengthening of the might of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies allegedly threatens peace. What can you say on that score?

[Answer] Recall the words of the great French utopian Fourier. Speaking of the differences between civilization as he understood it then and barbarism, he noted with cutting sarcasm: "Civilization has replaced a simple lie with a complex one." Let us not quarrel over the meanings which Fourier placed in that postulate. The truth is elsewhere! Our opponents do not even rise above the level of barbarism, so primitive are their fabrications.

It is well known that the aggravation of the international situation in recent years has been wholly caused by the actions of the United States and the NATO military bloc. "This is the result of the attempts to smash the existing world balance of forces and to impose their will on the peoples from positions of military superiority," L.I. Brezhnev stressed when addressing the Indian Parliament. Even the Western press is forced to recognize the Soviet Union's steadfast desire for peace.

The wisdom in state policy does not consist in sabre rattling. There is only one just path: One must defend peace consistently and resolutely, one must not yield to provocations, pressure or blackmail and must build the security and prosperity of one's country not at the expense of other states' interests but on the basis of peaceful, equitable cooperation.

Soviet people believe in the possibility of such cooperation and in the constructiveness of dialogue among states with different social systems. L.I. Brezhnev's visit to New Delhi, his talks in Moscow with Finland's President U. Kekkonen and the development of mutually beneficial relations with France and a number of other West European states confirm the soundness of that belief. It is our hope that in the new decade commonsense will prevail in the policy of realistically-minded Western figures.

Of course, mankind is living through a complex time now. The task of the day--to protect our beautiful blue planet from the nuclear apocalypse--is especially urgent.

The Soviet Union and peace--these two words are firmly linked in the consciousness of communists and all honest people. The attainment of the working people's lofty aims and of mankind's humanitarian ideals is unthinkable without the struggle for the consolidation of peace--a tireless, consistent, correctly oriented struggle aimed against the real source of military threat, imperialism.

UNESCO WATER POLLUTION SEMINAR HELD IN TASHKENT

LD015045 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 2

[UZTAG report: "International Seminar in Tashkent"]

[Text] The problems of protecting underground waters from pollution and depletion are being discussed by the participants in a seminar which opened in Tashkent on 16 December. The seminar is being held by UNESCO. Taking part are eminent hydrogeological experts from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, France and Canada. The exchange of experience of water conservation work and the scientists' discussions will last 3 days.

PREPARATIONS FOR 'INTERVENTION' IN IRAN UNDERWAY

LD051856 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan, TASS--The United States is mounting a militaristic propaganda campaign designed to prepare the public opinion for military intervention in Iran, which is being planned by the U.S. administration. While refusing, in fact, to meet Tehran's conditions for the release of the U.S. hostages, who are accused of spying, Washington is increasingly blackmailing Iran.

The White House official Powell said in a television speech that if the U.S. hostages in Iran were tried, this would have the most serious consequences. He said that if a trial was started, the United States had no other choice than to act. When asked whether the Carter administration considered declaring a war on Iran, Powell replied that practically all possible variants had been considered. He stressed that the declaration of war and of the U.S. hostages as prisoners of war was considered as one of the appropriate steps to get them released.

The press tycoon Hearst has come up with rude threats to the Iranian Government in the newspaper San Francisco EXAMINER. He says, with reference to informed sources, that if Iran does not change its policy towards the hostages in two weeks' time, it will be faced with the tough policy of the new administration, which may lead to considerably stronger economic sanctions and possibly to military actions. One of the possible plans is the mining of Iranian Persian Gulf ports, aimed at their total blockade.

The New York TIMES reports plans for a military solution to the hostages problem. Unlike the Pentagon's abortive "rescue mission" last April, the plan under consideration now is, as follows from the newspaper, a large-scale military action rather than a limited invasion force.

CARTER POLICY LINKED TO 'EISENHOWER DOCTRINE'

LD060920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Twenty-three years ago today, President Eisenhower proclaimed a foreign policy doctrine that has since been known as the Eisenhower Doctrine. We would have no reason to recall today this creation of the then Secretary of State Dulles if the present policy of the White House did not strongly resemble the Eisenhower Doctrine. Here is a commentary by Igor Aleksandrov:

In his message to Congress 23 years ago, President Eisenhower demanded that it should give him the power to authorize the use of the American Army in the Middle East and southwest Asia when he considered it necessary. He in fact declared that the United States should police the area in view of what he termed a communist threat. At the time the Soviet Union drew the attention of the international community to the danger posed to world peace by the Eisenhower Doctrine. The Soviet Union said that the ruling circles in the United States attempted to deal with the rest of the world from a position of strength. The Soviet statement further said that the Eisenhower Doctrine led to the exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East and southwest Asia, and that it could in no way reduce the tension in the area. Events that followed confirmed the correctness of the Soviet assessment of the Eisenhower Doctrine.

Since the doctrine was adopted there have been two wars between Israel and the Arab countries. A policy of encouraging Israeli aggression and depriving the Arab people of Palestine of their inalienable right to statehood has turned the Middle East into a hotbed of tension and instability. The American intervention in Lebanon and the policy of supporting undemocratic regimes have brought Washington no laurels either. Military blocs set up by the United States, such as for instance the Baghdad Pact, have not proved viable. In Iran a popular revolution toppled Washington's proxy, the shah.

It would seem that American policymakers would draw a lesson from their failures. Instead they persist in pursuing the policy spelled out in the Eisenhower Doctrine, which is based on military interference, reliance on reactionary regimes, support for Israeli aggression and hopeless attempts to check progressive changes in the area. This policy is justified by the hackneyed reference to a Soviet threat.

In spite of the fact that President Carter has qualified his policy as a new strategy, there is in fact nothing new about it. It does not differ in any way from the Eisenhower Doctrine. Therefore it is small wonder that the implementation of the Carter doctrine has resulted in the exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East and southwest Asia. The Carter doctrine serves the hegemonistic interests of the American corporations. It would be in the interests of the American people if the Middle East was made an area of peace and stability, and if an end was put to foreign interference in the affairs of the nations of the Middle East.

In the face of Washington's gunboat policy that leads to more tension in the area, the Soviet Union has come up with a program for diffusing tension in the Gulf. The program was explained by President Brezhnev in his address to the Indian Parliament. Independent observers note that the program takes into account the interests of all countries concerned and guarantees respect for the rights, sovereignty and interests of the Gulf states. President Brezhnev called on the United States, China, Japan and other nations concerned to undertake the following mutually binding obligations: not to set up foreign military bases in the Gulf and on the islands adjacent to it; not to deploy nuclear or other mass destruction arms; not to use or threaten to use force against the Gulf countries or interfere in their internal affairs; to respect the nonaligned status chosen by the Gulf countries and not to involve them into military alliances with nuclear powers; to respect the sovereign right of the Gulf countries to their natural resources and not to jeopardize the shipping lanes linking the Gulf with the rest of the world. The Soviet proposals stem from this country's sincere desire to ensure peace and stability in the Middle East. As opposed to the dangerous American doctrine of reliance on military force drawn up in the 50's, the Soviet proposals are a realistic program for strengthening international security with due consideration being given to the interests of all nations.

DEMOCRATS' FAILURE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION VIEWED

LD061011 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 December 1980 carries on page 4 a 1,800-word article by V. Linnik entitled "The United States: Epilogue to the Changing of the Guard" which discusses the Democrats' failure in the presidential election. Linnik traces the "drift toward conservatism" back to McGovern's defeat in 1972 and says that the drift intensified under Carter. He stresses the unpopularity of Carter's social programs and failure of his economic policy as reasons for his defeat and for the general "rout" of the Democratic Party. Linnik goes on the discuss election campaign expenditure and declining turnout in U.S. presidential elections.

AUCCTU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PYONGYANG, DPRK

LD051139 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Dec, TASS--The visit to the DPRK by an AUCCTU delegation headed by V.I. Ivanov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Radioelectronic Industry Workers Trade Union, has ended. The Soviet working people's envoys exchanged experience with their Korean colleagues with respect to the trade union organizations' work in developing socialist competition and mass cultural work. They visited one of the largest Korean industrial enterprises--the (Tea) heavy machine building plant--and toured the country.

A meeting took place between the Soviet delegation and Korean trade union leaders which discussed questions of the further development of cooperation. Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, assessed highly the development of Korean-Soviet trade union ties and expressed thanks to the USSR trade unions and the Soviet people for their support of the Korean people's just struggle for Korea's unification on the basis of peaceful, democratic principles.

JAPANESE-SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT PROTOCOLS SIGNED

OW250145 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, Dec 24 (KYODO)--Japan signed protocols here Wednesday to provide the Soviet Union with an additional Japanese bank credit to finance development of coal mines and forest resources in Siberia.

Japanese officials said the protocols call for the Export-Import Bank of Japan to advance yen 8.8 billion worth of loans to the coal mine development in the South Yakutsk region and yen 200 billion for the Siberian forest project.

The Japanese credit will be spent mainly for purchases of equipment from Japan for the projects.

The terms and the repayment periods of the credit were withheld but they are believed to carry an interest of 7.25 percent per annum, matching the guideline set for governmental credits by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Most of Japan-Soviet economic cooperation projects have been frozen under economic sanctions taken earlier this year by Japan in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But the two projects had been excluded from the measures.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS JAPANESE MILITARY BUDGET FOR 1981

LD061005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" in Yu. Kovalenko "World Today" roundup: "The Pentagon Calls the Tune"]

[Text] Japan's foreign minister, addressing the National Press Club last Friday, supported the idea that a sharp increase was needed in 1981 military appropriations so as to "maintain good relations with the United States." Two days later, on Monday, scarcely had the Japanese Government approved the draft state budget for the following year than the chief of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's U.S. Section hastened to inform the U.S. envoy in Tokyo that "the base has been laid for the long-term fulfillment of the 5-year defense building plan."

It cannot be denied that a solid base has been laid. In the planned budget the land of the rising sun's expenditure on military needs is expressed by the astronomical figure of 2.4 trillion yen or 7.61 percent more than last year.

"Main attention to tanks and guided missiles"--the newspaper AKAHATA commented in these terms on the content of the draft state budget, describing the government decision as a concession to Washington. In short, trillions of yen for artillery--yen which will be paid out at the expense of ordinary Japanese, since the new budget envisages a sharp tax increase and also an increase in rail fares to cover the military expenditure.

And although the government, under clear Washington pressure, met the "claim" of Japan's national defense administration almost in full, neither the State Department nor the Pentagon generals can conceal their dissatisfaction: They demanded a 9.7-percent increase in military spending.

Nowadays the Pentagon is in the habit of calling the military tune "abroad," and working people have to pay for this out of their own pockets. "We realize, of course, that Japan's defense spending affects Japanese-U.S. relations, but there are things which Japan cannot and must not do," the newspaper YOMIURI wrote bitterly. A rational voice drowned, unfortunately, by the shouting from Washington.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE ON ANTISOCIALISM CITED

LD051800 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 5 Jan 81

["Standing Guard Over Socialist Gains"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan, TASS--The fundamental factor for the unity of the Polish people's is the consolidation of the socialist state and its guiding force--the Polish United Workers' Party, writes the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, a publication of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The developments of recent weeks and particularly the way some anti-socialist circles in Poland reacted to the hysterical campaign unleashed around the Polish People's Republic in the capitalist press, the newspaper stresses, have once again shown who and how practically treat their state, who are real patriots. Manifestations of anarchy, attempts to undermine the authority of the bodies of power, opposition of demagogic demands to the interests of the state, its political system and alliances are adventurist ambitions aimed at weakening the state and undermining its fundamentals.

All honest citizens of People's Poland, the publication of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee stresses, must unite. Consolidation of this kind can develop on the basis of the decisions of the sixth and seventh plenary meetings of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee. Anti-socialist trends destabilizing the country and the society, which both the enemies of socialism in Poland and the enemies of the entire socialist community are stubbornly trying to promote, do not, however, fit into the framework of this unity. The notorious Jacek Kuron openly calls in his illegal papers "for further undermining the state structure." Speaking in an interview with the West German DER SPIEGEL weekly, he described the new trade unions as an "alternate force, which has been wrested in struggle from the state power."

The anti-socialist tendencies advocated by rabid opponents of socialism in the country and the imperialist subversive centres, the newspaper points out, have nothing to do with the unity of the Poles. On the contrary, they undermine its fundamentals and weaken the Polish state.

The same course of action is pursued by those, who are trying to give the new trade unions a "political" character, trying to turn them into some sort of an opposition political organisation, thus contributing to anarchy and destabilising the situation in Poland. It is evident, the TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, that such ambitions running counter to the principles of our system are weakening the monolithic character of the state and society and are a vivid manifestation of the escalation of anti-socialist intrigues.

In another article TRYBUNA LUDU points out that at the party meetings, which are being held in the units of the Polish Army, the communists are expressing concern over the tensions remaining in some areas of the country.

The party members, the newspaper writes, point to the necessity of strengthening the state power and resolutely putting an end to attempts at undermining the fundamentals of the socialist system. The Polish Army is ready any time to defend the socialist system in Poland. Only socialism could ensure national independence, the only right and just borders to the Polish state.

The events in Poland, the newspaper goes on to say, have been used by NATO as a pretext for whipping up a hysteria in the cold war spirit.

There is only one answer to it--a consolidation of the ranks of the countries of the socialist community. Poland, which throughout the whole post-war period has been an established partner and a loyal member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, has once again confirmed that it has been, is and will be a political, military and economic component part of the world socialist system. It is the foundation of her national existence. The joint exercises, which were held in one of the training ranges in Poland in November last year have been a confirmation of the cordial, fraternal ties uniting the Polish and Soviet armies.

The permanent defence readiness of Poland's Armed Forces and their cooperation of alliance with the armies of the countries of the socialist community, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion, are the main factors guaranteeing that the building of socialism in Poland will not be subjected to a threat from the outside. It is a guarantee of the country's independence and her proper stand in the world.

FIRST STEPS OF POLAND'S ECONOMIC REFORM NOTED

LD042158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Report by Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev]

[Text] The first working days of the new year have been marked by heightened activity at enterprises in Poland. The Lenin Combine in Nowa Huta has smelted its 100 millionth ton of steel. With this production achievement, the collective has upheld the high standards of its enterprise, which has entered the history of People's Poland forever as a symbol of (?socialist changes).

In a letter to Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, the metallurgists of Nowa Huta said that they would make every effort to continue making a substantial contribution to the development of their socialist state.

The letter reflects the mood of the overwhelming majority of labor collectives, which are striving to ensure that the new year bring stability to life in the country.

From 1 January, Polish industry started working according to new principles. Enterprises gained more independence in dealing with manpower and material resources. These are the first steps of the economic reform being worked out at present in Poland.

It is designed to improve planning and management of production with the aim of increasing its effectiveness. The draft of the reform will soon be published for nationwide discussion and then approved by the Sejm.

POLISH PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE REPORTED

LD051143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "New Year Congratulations"]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jan--H. Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish State Council, has congratulated the Polish people on the new year, 1981.

On this New Year's eve [vecher], he stated, we also send congratulations to the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The past year has again confirmed the profound content of our joint actions in solidarity [sovmestnyye, solidarnyye deystviya]. Poland has been, is and will remain true to its alliances.

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Noting that the Polish people face difficult problems and tasks in the new year, he expressed confidence that the program elaborated by the coming Ninth PZPR Congress and the actions taken by the party will unite the efforts and labor of all citizens and create the conditions for the country's progress.

GDR AMBASSADOR AWARDED FRIENDSHIP ORDER

LD281902 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] GDR Ambassador to the Soviet Union Harry Ott has been awarded the Order of International Friendship following a decision by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The order, signed by Leonid Brezhnev, praises Harry Ott's contribution toward consolidating friendship and developing all-round cooperation between the two countries. The award is in connection with the impending end of his work as ambassador to the Soviet Union.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR ORLANDIC

LD051401 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Dec 80 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Talk at the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 17 December E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, received and had a talk with Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who is visiting Georgia.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze told the ambassador about the preparations being made by the republic's communists and all its working people for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress. He observed that the report and election campaign in the party organizations is drawing to a close in the republic. Showing great involvement and interest, communists are profoundly and seriously discussing the tenets and conclusions expounded in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the problems of further social and economic development both in the coming 5-year plan and in the longer term. The party, economic, trade union and Komsomol aktiv and working people on practically all levels are approaching the appraisal of successes concretely, analyzing the causes of persisting shortcomings and outlining ways of overcoming them.

Speaking about the positive changes which have taken place in Georgia in recent years, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted that in the 10th 5-Year Plan industrial production growth in the republic totaled 41 percent and agricultural production growth--35 percent. The capital investment assimilation rate also increased noticeably. A lot of housing is being constructed in Georgia and new industrial sectors created. The fundamental task before the republic in the 1980's is to strengthen the material and technical base and provide for further stable development of industry and agriculture.

"The friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY," Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized, "has a firm foundation. They are developing in the right direction. We can sense this particularly well in the example of the friendship between the sister-cities of Tbilisi and Ljubljana. Regular meetings and the exchange of delegations allow us to get to know one another better and to strengthen our cooperation even further."

Marko Orlandic expressed his thanks for the warm, friendly reception, remarking that this was his second visit to Georgia and that he had already noticed not only striking changes in the appearance of the republic's capital but also positive changes within the structure of industry. We have the potential to develop economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union even further.

O.S. Kadzhaya, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; T.N. Gordeladze, deputy foreign minister; and D. Jordje Misajlovski, second secretary at the SFRY Embassy to the USSR, were present at the talk.

ADDITION TO SMOLYANSKIY ON IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

The following addition to the item entitled "Smolyanskiy Writes on Ideological Struggle, Poland" appearing in the 5 January DAILY REPORT, page F 1 is supplied by Moscow in Polish to Poland at 1550 GMT on 4 January.

On page F 2, the fifth paragraph, after the fifth sentence, Moscow in Polish adds the following passage: "Any form of weakening in the party activity, any form of deviation from the Leninist adherence to principle, leads to ideological disarmament, subjectivism and voluntarism, said Vaclav Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in a recent statement. There appears scope for action by reactionary forces within the country and by class enemies abroad."

SOVIET-TURKISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

LD051349 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jan, TASS--The fifth session of the Mixed Intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish Commission on Economic Cooperation opened in Moscow today.

The sides will examine the progress of implementing Soviet-Turkish agreements on economic and technical cooperation and prospects of the further development of economic relations between the two countries.

The Soviet delegation at the talks is headed by the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Semen Skachkov, the Turkish delegation is headed by the minister of industry and technology of Turkey, Sahap Kocatopcu.

The ambassador of Turkey to the Soviet Union, Ercument Yavuzalp, is taking part in the work of the commission.

NATO MEETINGS DISCUSSION OF POLAND REVIEWED

LD052310 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Vladimir Mikhailov commentary]

[Text] With a deafening rattle a Soviet tank seems to be heading straight at a reader holding an issue of the West German magazine SPIEGEL. Desperate shouting and blazing fire: such is the soundtrack of a BBC Television program about an alleged Soviet nuclear attack on London. The fact is however that the Soviet Union has never threatened the West. Nor did it take any steps that could have prompted the idea.

The inventors of the Soviet threat are the mass media in the West and those political circles that are conducting openly the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union. It has become common practice that statements about the Soviet threat are made in the Western countries every time when a new military budget is discussed or measures aimed at building up the military potential of those countries. Vladimir Mikhailov, a correspondent of Soviet national daily PRAVDA in Bonn, discusses the results of the NATO session held last month.

Much of what NATO's leading body discussed in Brussels has reached the world public. The American secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, arrived in Brussels with a four-point plan that provided for stopping disarmament negotiations with socialist countries, creating economic ties and political contacts and creating a cultural exchange. [Passage indistinct] The four-point plan (?is like the) cold war document. That it conflicts with reality was stressed not only by papers. According to the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, America's West European partners took the floor in Brussels before the American representative and made it understood that no measures should be determined in advance. Faced with a united European opposition, the paper said, the Americans had to cancel their plan. To impose a cold war on Western Europe now turned out more difficult than in the fifties.

The situation in Poland figured prominently in Brussels. The UNSERE ZEIT said about NATO's ostentatious action that it was to encourage antisocialist groups in Poland for more counter revolutionary designs. To normalize the situation in Poland, stabilize socialist order is the last thing NATO politicians want. For that reason they demonstrate strength in an attempt to provoke fresh demands and actions that would torpedo normalization in Poland.

It's a case of interference in the internal affairs of a country. Politicians in the West, including Federal Germany, have gone a long way to claiming that to discuss at the NATO session the situation in Poland and to tell socialist countries how they should build their relations is a right ensured by the Helsinki Final Act. The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU has admitted that the political intimidation at the NATO session (?at) the socialist nations has sharpened the sense of fear in the peoples of the West.

When the U.S. was recently discussed at an international conference in Bad Homburg with an eye to the economy and security for Western Europe, America was described by West European representatives as an unreliable partner. For them the most alarming thing is Washington's departure from the principle of military balance, the cornerstone of the relaxation of tension and international cooperation. By refusing to ratify SALT II it was noted, the United States is running counter to its West European partners which see the treaty as reflecting their special interests.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST PARTY

LD051453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 81 p 1

[Text of CPSU Central Committee's message to Luxembourg Communist Party]

[Text] To the Communist Party of Luxembourg Central Committee.

Dear Comrades!

In connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the CPSU Central Committee sends Luxembourg's communists fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations.

Bearing aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party of Luxembourg has traveled a glorious combat path. In the years of Hitler's occupation the Luxembourg communists were in the front ranks of the resistance fighters.

In our day the Communist Party of Luxembourg is upholding the social and democratic rights of the working people, actively opposing the attempts of monopolies to make the working people bear the burden of the crisis, and protects in parliament and outside it the real national interests of the country.

The consistent actions of Luxembourg communists against the use of their country by the imperialists of the USA and NATO, against the dangerous plans for deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and for disarmament are a worthy contribution toward consolidating detente and peace in our continent. Soviet people highly appreciate the work done by the Communist Party of Luxembourg in spreading the truth about the Soviet Union and its efforts to develop friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries. The loyalty of the Communist Party of Luxembourg to proletarian internationalism, the ideals and principles of the international communist movement has earned it well-deserved prestige.

Soviet communists wish you, dear comrades, successes in the struggle for the vital interests of your country's working people, for peace and international cooperation and for socialism.

Long live the Communist Party of Luxembourg!

May the friendship between Soviet and Luxembourg communists continue to strengthen!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

IRANIAN OFFICIAL REJECTS U.S. REPLY ON HOSTAGES

LD052044 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Jan, TASS--Hassan Ayat, a leader of the Islamic Republican Party which has a majority in Iranian parliament, rejected the so-called final answer of the United States to the Iranian conditions for the release of the U.S. hostages. In an interview with the FRANCE-PRESSE AGENCY he called the latest U.S. proposals unacceptable. The American administration has offered Iran 5 to 6 billion dollars in case the hostages are released. Iran is known to insist on the return of all Iranian assets in American banks, frozen by the U.S. Government, and of shah's and his family's wealth in the United States, which makes several times the sum offered by Washington.

When asked whether the hostages would be brought to trial, he said that this question would be decided when Iran finally made sure the United States did not want a solution to the hostages problem.

KISSINGER REMARKS ON MIDDLE EAST, IRAN CITED

LD051318 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has again come out for building up American military presence in the Middle East and Indian Ocean. Mr Kissinger spoke before journalists after a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Earlier he visited Egypt and Somalia, discussing the possibility of using bases in both countries.

On the American hostages in Iran, he gave it to understand he would support the idea of armed force if the captives were tried.

Meanwhile, an Iranian Government spokesman has officially confirmed receipt of a United States reply concerning conditions for freeing the hostages. The message, he said, will be analyzed in detail. American newspapers say the United States has agreed to unfreeze only \$5-6 billion of Iranian assets, whereas Iran demands \$24 billion.

BOGDANOV COMMENTS ON KISSINGER VISIT TO SOMALIA

LD022020 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jan, TASS--TASS commentator Boris Bogdanov writes:

The talks between former U.S. State Secretary Henry Kissinger and President of Somalia Mohamed Siad Barre were held in the Somalian capital. Henry Kissinger is now touring a number of countries of the Middle East and Africa. And though this trip is being described as a private trip, Henry Kissinger admitted that upon the return to Washington he will submit to the new U.S. leadership a detailed report about his talks and meetings.

The very route of the trip attests to the character and aims of the mission of the former U.S. state secretary. Besides Somalia, it includes, specifically, Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Oman that became in the recent years the bridgeheads for the expansionist policy of the United States in the Middle East, in the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and Red Sea area. Despite constant assurances about the striving for the establishment of peace in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, Washington is actually steadily increasing its military presence in the region. The aim of the White House is obvious: Using blackmail and intimidation, it seeks to establish its "right" to use natural resources of the countries of the region and to determine their political and economic orientation.

Under these plans, an important role is assigned to the regimes of Israel, Egypt, Somalia and Oman that are granting their territories to serve as place d'armes for operations of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. The United States' agreements with the governments of Somalia and Oman on the setting up of the Pentagon's military bases in those countries are assessed by the progressive forces of the region as the follow-up of the anti-Arab Camp David deal.

It is not accidental that the central theme of Kissinger's talks in Mogadishu was the widening of the Somalian-U.S. military cooperation. According to a report of FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, Kissinger, when having a conversation with journalists, expressed the confidence that the new leadership of the United States will largely follow the course of the Carter administration in its relations with Somalia. He also intimated that because of a considerable political and strategic significance of the area, the new government of the United States intends to pay a greater attention than the previous administration to the developments in the area. It goes without saying that the former state secretary did not forget to mention "the national interests of the United States". As is known, Washington seeks to justify any interference in the affairs of other peoples and regions by proclaiming the need to "protect" these interests.

Nevertheless, as the world press notes, the course of White House at the heightening of tensions in the area does not suit either the genuine interests of the people of the United States, or the aspirations of the peoples of the Middle East, Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. Proclaiming this area as the "zone of U.S. interests", sending into the area the Rapid Deployment Forces which are to play the role of a gendarme, encouraging the expansionist designs of Somalia and other reactionary regimes, the United States is aggravating the situation in one of the hot spots of the world.

KULIK: WEST PREPARING TO INTERVENE IN CHAD

LD052000 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 5 Jan 81

["Who's Stirring Up Trouble in Chad?--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

"Chad Becoming a Soviet Bridgehead", "Communist Base in the Heart of Africa"--such headlines are plenty in certain bourgeois newspapers these days. What is this new portion of Western propaganda about the mythical hand of Moscow in Africa destined to conceal?

In mid-December the long-standing internal political crisis, inspired by neocolonialists and their protege--the secessionist leader Hissein Habre, was finally ended in Chad. The transitional Government of National Unity headed by Goukouni Oueddei came to power in Ndjamea and concentrated on measures to unite the nation. Neighbouring African and Arab states welcomed the activity of the transitional government and noted that the stabilisation in Chad was in the interests of peace and security in Africa.

But this sort of developments is not to the liking of those in the West who are prone to fishing in the troubled waters of political strife and tribal conflicts. The Washington POST has admitted that it is not only Hissein Habre who has suffered a defeat in Chad but also his supporters from the United States as well as the neocolonialist circles of France, Israel, South Africa, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, who lavishly supplied the secessionists with weapons and money in the hope that the splinters help them secure their positions in the heart of Africa.

It is these very forces that are cherishing revenge plans in Chad. According to Goukouni Oueddei, the United States is backing all the countries that deliver assistance to the antigovernment groups in Chad. Complaining that the French cannot make up their mind to send troops to Chad, the American press is trying to provide reasons for direct U.S. military interference in Chad. The head of the Chad Government said that the CIA had a hand in all that, as it was widely spreading rumours in Africa that there was allegedly a communist regime in Ndjamea.

In other words, imperialist and neocolonialist forces are obviously trying to prepare the world public opinion for direct intervention in Chad, destined to support neocolonialist forces there and impose a permanent Western military presence on the Chad people. It is known from the past experience that imperialists have always tried to justify this kind of plans by the need to repel the non-existent "Soviet menace."

The Western news media have exposed themselves as organs on the service of colonialist and neocolonialist interests, Chad's government press agency says in this context. They do their utmost to justify a military intervention in Chad and a split of this country, which are under preparation now, and are publishing and disseminating openly false information to deceive the world public, the agency said. This observation is quite true.

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Creeping

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people we warmly congratulate you, the PCC Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and all working people on Liberation Day, your national holiday.

The Soviet people value highly Cuba's contribution to the peoples' anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle. With its policy of peace and good neighborliness and of solidarity with peoples upholding their freedom and independence and with its implacability to neo-colonialism and racism, Cuba has won high prestige in the socialist community, in the nonaligned movement and in the international arena as a whole.

Soviet people greeted with profound satisfaction the new creative plans for the republic's socioeconomic development formulated by the Second PCC Congress. Actively participating in the fraternal countries' multilateral cooperation, Cuba is making a significant contribution to expanding CEMA's activities and to elaborating long-term economic cooperation programs. Together with the fraternal countries Cuba shows constant concern for strengthening the socialist community.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel, the Communist Party, the revolutionary government and all Cuban working people new successes in building a socialist society and in enhancing the economy, culture and the people's well-being.

Accept also our sincere friendly wishes for happiness and prosperity to the people of Cuba on the occasion of the new year of 1981.

Ustinov Message

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

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USSE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and the personnel of the Revolutionary Armed Forces on the Cuban national holiday--Liberation Day.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all Cuban servicemen great successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress to further strengthen your motherland's defense capability and reliably defend the revolutionary gains and peaceful, creative labor of the Cuban people.

I express profound confidence that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries' peoples and armies will continue to develop successfully and strengthen in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

'New Achievements'

LD051133 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Capt A. Shcheglov pegged to Cuban Liberation Day: "Toward New Achievements"]

[Excerpts] In all countries and on all continents New Year is a great and joyous festival. It is celebrated with the family and among friends. For the Cuban people the arrival of the new year is a dual festival. It is a family festival and a national one. And this is profoundly symbolic. It was 22 years ago, 1 January 1959, that detachments of the legendary rebel army headed by Fidel Castro entered Havana. The victory of the revolution marked the beginning of a new stage in the life of the freedom-loving Cuban people.

This year the victory of the revolution is being celebrated in special conditions in Cuba. Not long before the new year the Second Cuban Communist Party (PCC) Congress ended in Havana. It summed up the multifaceted work done by the Cuban people in the elapsed period and determined the tasks for the next 5-year period.

The Cuban revolution, developing in the complex and difficult conditions of an imperialist blockade, receives unflinching, active support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed: "...Our relations in all spheres have assumed a profound and multifaceted character, and Soviet-Cuban friendship has blossomed and become a mighty factor of creation and mutual spiritual enrichment."

A very important factor guaranteeing the durability and indissolubility of Soviet-Cuban relations is the fact that the leading role in the formation and development of Soviet-Cuban friendship is played by the CPSU and PCC--two revolutionary Marxist-Leninist parties which have devoted all their activity to the struggle for the working people's happiness, for the building of a socialist and communist society.

Economic cooperation plays a big part in Soviet-Cuban relations. Cuba's needs in terms of oil, petroleum products, mineral fertilizers, cotton and ferrous and nonferrous metals are met to a significant extent by imports from the USSR. Many industrial projects have been constructed and commissioned in Cuba in recent years with technical assistance from our country. In turn Cuba supplies the USSR with sugar, nickel-cobalt concentrate, tobacco and tobacco products and so forth.

Together with the other socialist countries the Cuban Republic is pursuing a course toward strengthening friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding between peoples and is struggling consistently and persistently for detente and to strengthen peace. It is an active participant in the nonaligned movement and makes a weighty contribution to the pursuit of its anti-imperialist, progressive line.

In recent years U.S. imperialist circles have stepped up the anti-Cuban campaign and have continued to pursue a policy of blatant blackmail and threats and have been indulging in saber rattling near the Cuban coast and at the Guantanamo base. In these conditions the country's Communist Party and government are consistently concerned to strengthen their armed forces. The second congress documents stress the need to further enhance defense capability and readiness to wage combat actions to defend the motherland using regular forces and with the participation of the entire people. The Soviet Union has given Cuba considerable assistance in building, technically equipping and training Revolutionary Armed Forces cadres.

The Cuban people, celebrating their big festival--Liberation Day--and entering a new 5-year period, view the future with confidence. No imperialist threats and intrigues can divert them from the path of building a socialist society. The Soviet people and troops of the armed forces wish their Cuban brothers new and great achievements on this path.

U.S.-MEXICAN 'TUNA WAR' DEMONSTRATES TENSION

LD021636 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 2 Jan, TASS--The Government of Mexico decided to cancel the agreements with the United States in the sphere of fisheries. This is said in a note of the Mexican Foreign Ministry that was published in Mexico City. The note was already presented to the State Department by Mexico's ambassador in Washington, the PRENSA LATINA agency reports.

Washington, 2 Jan, TASS--Mexico's decision to cancel the agreements with the United States in the sphere of fisheries is assessed here as a new stage of the aggravation of the contradictions between the two countries. The actions of the Mexican authorities are caused, above all, by the predatory policy of the U.S. monopolies that are conducting fishing operations in Mexico's coastal waters and by the stubborn unwillingness of official Washington to recognize Mexico as an equal partner.

Catching tunny and shrimps off the shores of Mexico over many years, the United States has been constantly preventing Mexican vessels from conducting fishing operations near the U.S. coast. With the use of all sorts of ruses the United States was avoiding the implementation of Mexico's demand for ending the unequal relations that actually sanctioned the plundering of Mexico's natural resources.

About a year ago, Mexico started demanding the revision of the agreements with the United States, but its demands were invariably rejected sharply. Moreover, Washington made an attempt to intimidate Mexico by using the proven method, the economic pressure. Last July the United States declared the so-called "tunny war" on Mexico by placing a ban on imports of tunny from Mexico, as a result of which a considerable economic damage was inflicted on Mexico.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES ZNANIYE SOCIETY PLENUM

LD061053 Tbilisi ZARY# VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Dec 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Bringing the Party's Word to the Masses: A Plenum of the Georgian SSR Znaniye Society Board"—date of plenum not given]

[Excerpts] The Georgian SSR Znaniye Society's organizations unite in their ranks more than 40,000 scientists and national economic specialists, leadership workers from state and public organizations, teachers at VUZes and schools and cultural figures. The organizations, set up at enterprises and construction sites, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in institutions and educational establishments in the republic, bring the party's word to the masses, mold people's communist awareness and arm the working people with the invincible weapon of historical truth.

The plenum was opened by Ye. K. Kharadze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Znaniye Society Board and president of the republic's Academy of Sciences.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Today, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, our country and all the Soviet people, under the leadership of our own Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are making every effort to ensure the implementation of the historic 25th party congress decisions and the successful fulfillment of 10th 5-Year Plan targets. The achievements along the path of communist creation, which were assessed at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's brilliant, profoundly meaningful speech, are really impressive. The plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech are of fundamental significance both for fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets, for our party's preparations for the 26th congress and for drawing up the main guidelines for the country's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan and in the longer term. Such active, nationwide preparation for the communists' highest forum gives every grounds for stating firmly and confidently—even now—that the party congress will be another important step along the path of communist building.

Every step along this path, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stresses, is inextricably linked with a conscientious, creative attitude toward resolving economic and political tasks. After all, in the conditions of developed socialism even greater topicality is attached to Lenin's tenet that the state's strength lies in the masses' awareness, that it is strong when the masses know everything, can make judgments about everything and do everything consciously. In this respect an exceptionally important role is played by purposeful ideological and educational activity, in which guidance is provided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." This document, being a long-term program for molding the new man—a person with an active stance utterly devoted to the party's cause and to communist ideals—incorporates comprehensively all the demands which life today makes on the party and on fighters on the ideological front. This document is a real milestone in the party's history, arming our party in its ideological work.

Striking changes took place in the seventies in Georgia's socioeconomic and public life. The republic, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, overcame its laggardness in many indicators and confidently reached leading positions. This is the result of the day-to-day concern and attention of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally toward the flourishing of the economy and culture of Georgia, as well as of all the union republics.

It is the result of the consistent, uncompromising struggle of Georgia's party organization to overcome negative phenomena and improve the moral and psychological climate--a struggle whose foundations were laid by the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom. It is the result of concrete, purposeful ideological work concerning all spheres of the republic's life.

Concrete examples were cited of the successes achieved in economic and social life in Georgia, whose working people have reported the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of 10th 5-Year Plan targets. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that this great labor victory is the result of the selfless work of all the republic's working people, the result of skillful, purposeful organizational and political activity on the part of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs. We were all congratulated warmly and cordially on this success by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, he said. The heartfelt words of Leonid Ilich's greetings message gave rise to a powerful new upsurge of enthusiasm and inspiration in the republic, and the desire to work even better and more productively has rallied more closely the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia in the struggle to achieve high new targets.

In all Georgian working people's achievements, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze went on to note, a weighty contribution belongs to the leading detachment of the scientific, creative and technological intelligentsia which forms the nucleus of the republic Znanije Society. The results of the activity of this shock detachment and its aktiv do a great deal to determine the republic's further progress and the resolution of the impressive new tasks which arise from the CPSU Central Committee's draft on the main guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development for 1981-1985 and the period to 1990. In the Georgian SSR it is planned to increase production of industrial output by 30-33 percent, and the electrical equipment, electronic and radio equipment industries and instrument making are to grow at preferential rates. The volume of gross agricultural output will increase 22-24 percent and there is to be a sharp increase in average annual production of grain, tea, grapes, citrus fruits and livestock products. And that is only a small part of the major, crucial tasks facing the republic in the next few years.

The resolution of these tasks is inconceivable without the most active participation of the intelligentsia. In particular, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze cited the example of the many years of fruitful work by Georgian chemists on creating a high-powered new production facility at the Rustavi chemicals plant--the electrolytic manganese dioxide shop. It was noted that it is hard to exaggerate the significance of this production facility, which will make it possible to do without costly imports.

At the same time Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze directed attention to the fact that apart from direct participation in ensuring scientific and technical progress, which in the conditions of mature socialism permeates literally all spheres of life, the intelligentsia also acts as a socially responsible force capable of influencing the resolution of urgent tasks in the communist education of working people and questions of ideological education work. That is why the intelligentsia must have a profound, well-substantiated understanding of the economic and social processes taking place in the republic and the country and worldwide and of the main trends in the development of these processes. The republic's intelligentsia must find its place in propagandizing and explaining to the masses positive processes and all that is advanced and progressive.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze spoke in detail of the significant shifts which have been taking place in the republic in recent years in integrating science and production, in improving production relations and in the regional management of the economy. In particular it was noted that interesting experience has been accumulated in the management of agriculture, the development of agroindustrial complexes and cooperation with the population in the production of agricultural products.

However, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, many of these problems are outside the field of vision of our ideological institutions. This should not be the case. The experience accumulated in the republic demands the most attentive study and profound scientific summarization. This is not only of economic significance, but also of tremendous social significance. It is closely interwoven with a problem of vital importance for Georgia--opening up the mountain regions, keeping the population there and developing a network of subsidiaries of industrial enterprises in regions with surplus labor resources. Or take the well-known Abashskiy experiment, which we are now dealing with not only in Abashskiy Rayon. This experiment has been developed in Gurdzhaanskiy, Telavskiy, Amkharadzevskiy and other rayons and has taken on other aspects--even more interesting aspects, embracing broad spheres of economic activity.

It was stressed that the summarization of the Abashskiy experience and of other processes now taking place and developing in the republic is not only necessary in order to assess people's work. It is necessary above all in order to reveal in good time even the smallest negative trends. At times it is hard to take into account all trends, psychological aspects, traditions and so forth. That is why it is very important for the intelligentsia and the scientific public to reach a profound understanding of the processes taking place in Georgia today, explain them correctly and familiarize the working people with them.

In this honorable and noble work, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, it is very important to reach every person's awareness, making skillful use of all these trends and processes to improve the working people's communist education. It is very important to bring to every working person's mind and heart the party's policy and the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninism and to clearly reveal the ideas of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. And here much depends on Znaniye Society lecturers--ideological workers with the most direct contacts with labor collectives. They must do much more than today. They must study more thoroughly and crystallize all that is positive, they must observe and reject in good time what is negative, so that our forward movement may be more confident.

To be a lecturer is not easy. It is one of the most honorable and complex public professions, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted. After all, the level of people's general educational and political training and how well-informed they are is increasing literally every year, every day. That is why, in order to interest the audience and make your lecture or talk entertaining, you have to expend much energy and time preparing thoroughly for every meeting with students. It is no longer possible to work in the old-fashioned way. In particular, this fact makes itself felt in questions of the working people's international education. Attention toward this problem must not slacken for a moment--it demands constant concern, constant work, a serious scientific approach taking into account the demands of the era. This is particularly important here in Georgia, where representatives of many nations and ethnic groups live and work as a single harmonious family.

E.A. Shevardnadze devoted special attention to questions of combating bourgeois ideology and anticommunism. Historical experience, he said, indicates that bourgeois propaganda will try anything to undermine Soviet people's confidence in communist ideals, compromise socialism and cause a split in the ranks of the communist and workers movement. All ideological workers, including Znaniye Society workers, who are in the front line of the ideological struggle, are called upon to help people to recognize the falsehoods and slander of hostile propaganda and to expose in a clear, popular form its perfidious techniques and methods.

In this connection the talk turned to the practical and moral qualities of people taking knowledge to the masses and the actual organization of lecture propaganda in the republic. [paragraph continues]

As well as positive features, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze cited examples of incorrect organization of lecture propaganda. It was noted that here the main trouble is, first, a low level of competence in ideological work, second, oversimplification, and third, manifest formalism, when a lecture is conducted for the sake of a lecture, an agitation talk for the sake of an agitation talk, when political training is organized for its own sake. In particular it was noted that lecturers can still be encountered in the republic Znaniye Society who deliver seven lectures a day in pursuit of quantity. What is this but window dressing? What can the quality of such lectures be like? Lectures must be planned not to the detriment of quality, but with a view to realistic possibilities.

Noting the importance of eradicating these and other serious shortcomings in the society's work, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze drew attention to the need to study public opinion and react sensitively to all audience questions. A lecturer visiting a labor collective, he said, must know the collective's interests and mood and the problems which concern it. Without that approach his lecture or talk will be inadequate and superficial and will not reach the listeners. In this connection the importance was noted of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of all lecture propaganda and of concern for lecturers' practical qualifications and ideological training. It was stressed that an efficient, scientifically substantiated system of training lecturer cadres and involving in lecture work the best trained, most competent, ideologically firm comrades who are capable of bringing the party's living, true words to the masses must be created in the republic Znaniye Society.

On the basis of all these major, crucial tasks facing the republic Znaniye Society, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, we have considered it expedient to propose to the plenum the introduction of certain changes in its leadership structure. In particular, we believe it will be better if the society has an honorary chairman, while its board has a chairman and deputy chairman.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze expressed confidence that the republic Znaniye Society and its aktiv, like all the republic's intelligentsia, will be a reliable prop to the Leninist party, the Georgian Communist Party and its Central Committee in the noble cause of building a communist society.

Rallied closely around their own Communist Party, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said in conclusion, Georgia's working people are preparing to mark some glorious milestones in the republic's history--the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power and the formation of the Georgian Communist Party and the bicentennial of the signing of the historic Georgiyevsk Treaty, which linked the destinies of the Georgian and Russian peoples forever. The task of the Znaniye Society, as of all the republic's ideological institutions, is to reveal in all their magnitude the impressive achievements in Georgia over these 60 heroic years and Soviet Georgia's confident march along the path of communist creation.

Lofty and responsible tasks face the republic Znaniye Society and Georgia's creative, scientific and technological intelligentsia in connection with the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and 26th Georgian CP Congress. An impressive program of social and economic building will be determined and ways of further improving the standard of all the party's ideological activity will be outlined.

To greet these important events in the life of the party and people of our country and in particular our republic in a fitting manner and at a high organizational, ideological and political level is a matter of honor for every worker on the ideological front.
[paragraph continues]

The time remaining before these lofty forums must be used to the greatest possible extent to propagandize the party's domestic and foreign policy and the achievements of our country and the Georgian SSR in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgian CP Congress and the targets and pledges of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

TITARENKO ON ROLE OF LENIN'S ISKRA ORGANIZATION

LD051115 Moscow PARAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 80 p 4

[Dr of Historical Sciences S. Titarenko article: "Dawn of a New Spring: For the 80th Anniversary of Lenin's Newspaper ISKRA"]

[Excerpt] Heated ideological battles rage over the history of ISKRA to this day. Contemporary bourgeois historiographers attempt to charge Lenin with alleged violations of the Marxist principles of party building in seeking an organization of professional revolutionaries. According to Marx the party must be a mass workers organization, while Lenin, they say, only concerned himself with organizing a revolutionary elite superior to the workers movement. Hence the U.S.-published journal RUSSIAN REVIEW recently wrote that Lenin abandoned the search for a mass democratic base for the workers movement and made his choice a highly centralized, disciplined, conspiratorial party of professional revolutionaries.

It is by means of such assertions that bourgeois "researchers" attempt to place Lenin in opposition to Marx, ignoring and falsifying the historical facts. For in the league of communists founded in their time by K. Marx and F. Engels, the leading nucleus also comprised professional revolutionaries. The pages of ISKRA, and also the book "What Is To Be Done?", which Lenin himself called a summary of ISKRA tactics and ISKRA organizational policy, contain an exhaustive explanation of the necessity of an organization of professional revolutionaries at a certain stage of the workers movement. In 1907, when a mass proletarian party already existed, Lenin wrote in response to the malignants from the camp of the liberal bourgeoisie that, objectively, the proletariat's maximal capacity for unification is realized by real people, and this only in certain forms of organization. And any other organization apart from the ISKRA organization "could not have CREATED IN OUR HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES, IN THE RUSSIAN OF 1900-1905, the sort of SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC WORKERS PARTY AS HAS NOW BEEN CREATED" (Vol 16 p 103) [capitalized passage published in boldface].

The ISKRA organization, comprising professional revolutionaries for the most part, was linked inextricably with the mass movement of working people. Lenin's newspaper performed daily explanatory work. It aided the proletariat to recognize its role as leader, as the foremost fighter for democracy and socialism. It united detachments of workers under the banner of revolutionary Marxism. "The whole flower of the conscious proletariat took ISKRA's side.... ISKRA educated a workers vanguard capable of leading the masses forward," Vladimir Ilich wrote afterward (Vol 26 p 344).

The newspaper argued tirelessly that only a mass workers movement led by a militant Marxist party is capable of leading the working people to liberation from economic and social oppression. In this connection ISKRA raised the question of the necessity of molding the proletariat's political consciousness as an indispensable condition of the success of its struggle.

Lenin argued on the pages of the newspaper and in "What Is To Be Done?" that such consciousness cannot arise spontaneously. It is necessary to introduce it into the workers movement through the efforts of the party, which understands the conditions and progress of the proletarian movement and foresees its results. Marx and Engels also dealt with this in the "Communist Manifesto."

The introduction of socialist consciousness into the workers movement, as Lenin understood it, was not limited to enlightenment activity alone. It meant primarily the organization and leadership of the proletariat's class struggle, illuminated by the theory of scientific socialism. It meant the unification of socialism with the workers movement. And the work done by ISKRA to fulfill these tasks cannot be overestimated.

V.I. Lenin placed great importance on increasing the role of the "conscious element" and on educating the masses in the spirit of a socialist ideology incompatible with reactionary bourgeois ideology. Unmasking bourgeois ideology, whatever its gaudy attire, upholding socialist ideology and defending it from all and every infringement by its enemies, helping the working people's masses to elaborate a scientific, materialist world outlook--this was what Lenin's ISKRA exhorted.

The newspaper held high the banner of revolutionary Marxism. It struggled decisively and uncompromisingly with the economists," who represented the Russian variety of Bernsteinism, and the other enemies of Marxism who attempted to emasculate its teaching on the class struggle, the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat as the decisive means of society's transition from capitalism to socialism.

ISKRA's struggle with opportunism was an implacable one. It has something in common with the struggle which Marxist-Leninist parties are now waging against right and "left" revisionists who reiterate, with some modifications, Bernsteinian "ideas" of "democratic socialism" without class struggle and revolution and without the conquest of power by the working class, and who slander the party of the Leninist type as the leading force of the revolutionary process.

TASHKENT CONFERENCE HELD ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

LD021655 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Dec 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Internationalism--Our Banner"]

[Text] "The forms and methods of the international education of the scientific intelligentsia" is the theme of the scientific practice conference which took place in Tashkent 18 December. The organizers--the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and the Uzbek division of the USSR Philosophical Society--dedicated it to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress.

The leaders, party organization secretaries and representatives of the scientific research community and major production associations took part in the conference. The reports given by academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences E.Yu. Yusupov, vice president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences V.K. Kabulov, general director of the Kibernetika science and production association, and by other scientists, and the speeches of the meeting's participants examined questions of the ideological struggle at the present stage and the ensuing tasks of intensifying the international education of Soviet people, and the variety of the forms and methods of this work under the conditions of mature socialism. The significance of the Russian language--an important factor of the socialist nations' and nationalities' intercourse and rapprochement--and the role of the party organizations, trade unions and the Komsomol in the patriotic and international education of young scientists and engineering and technical workers were emphasized.

Recommendations on improving the quality and efficiency of international education were adopted. Paramount attention here was paid to the dissemination and use of the progressive experience accumulated in the collectives--such as the Kibernetika science and production association, the Sredaskabel association and others.

ELECTIONS HELD IN VARIOUS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Obkom First Secretaries

LD061037 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 December 1980 carries on page 2 correspondent reports under the general headline "Precise Course Outlined" on four oblast party conferences and their respective organization plenums, date and exact locations unspecified. All four party conferences reportedly discussed issues arising from industrial and agricultural work during the 10th 5-Year Plan. The reports conclude by noting that "at organizational plenums party obkom first secretaries were elected as follows: the Tatarskiy Obkom Plenum elected R.M. Musin; the Tomskiy Obkom Plenum elected Ye.K. Ligachev; the Kostromskiy Obkom Plenum elected Yu.N. Balandin; and the Ivanovskiy Obkom Plenum elected V.G. Klyuyev."

An unattributed report then follows under the same general headline, which notes: "Party conferences were held in other oblasts. Party obkom first secretaries were elected as follows: Adygeyskiy Obkom--N.A. Berzegov; Kabardino-Balkarskiy Obkom--T.K. Malbakhov; Kaliningradskiy Obkom--N.S. Konovalov; Tuvinskiy Obkom--G.Ch. Shirshin; Aktyubinskiy Obkom--V.A. Liventsov; Kzyl-Ordinskiy Obkom--T. Yesetov; Kokchetavskiy Obkom--O.S. Kuanyshev; Uralskiy Obkom--M.B. Iksanov; Chimbentskiy Obkom--A. Askarov; Brestskiy Obkom--Ye. Ye. Sokolov; and Mogilevskiy Obkom--V.V. Prishchepchik."

Tashauzskiy Oblispolkom Chairman

LD051047 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 Dec 80 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Oblast Soviet Session"]

[Text] Tashauz--An oblast Soviet session held here has examined an organizational question.

K. Mollayev was elected chairman of the Tashauzskiy Oblispolkom.

Dnepopetrovsk, Leningrad

LD051043 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 December 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a Lvov dispatch from special correspondent V. Vukovich with the headline "Introducing Leading Experience More Actively," on the Lvovskaya Oblast, report and election party conference. It is reported that "at the obkom plenum which was held, V.F. Dobrik was reelected first secretary of the Lvovskiy Party Obkom."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 December publishes on page 2 a Grodno dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent A. Simurov, headlined "Improving Style," on an organizational plenum. L.G. Kletskov was elected first secretary of the Grodnenskiy Belorussian CP Obkom.

Moscow PRAVDA on 28 December publishes on page 2 under the headline "Augmenting Successes" a Dnepropetrovsk dispatch from special correspondents M. Odinet and V. Cherkasov on the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast Party conference, which was reportedly addressed by "V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee." The report says: "At an organizational plenum Ye.V. Kachalovskiy was elected first secretary of the Dnepropetrovskiy Ukrainian CP Obkom." This is followed by an unattributed report: "Party conferences were also held in a number of other oblast party organizations. The following were elected party obkom first secretaries: Ulyankovskiy Obkom--I.M. Kuznetsov; Arkhangelskiy Obkom--B.V. Popov; Belgorodskiy Obkom--M.P. Trunov; Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom--B.S. Kevorkov; Nakhichevanskiy Obkom--K.N. Ragimov; Severo-Osetinskiy Obkom--B.Ye. Kabaloyev; and Kulyabskiy Obkom--A. Khisamutdinov."

The same paper also carries a Leningrad dispatch from PRAVDA correspondents V. Gerasimov and V. Senin headlined "A Comprehensive Approach," on the Leningrad city party conference, which was reportedly addressed by "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom." It is reported that "at an organizational plenum Yu.F. Solovyev was elected first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom."

None of the above reports specifies dates.

Latvian Komsomol Secretary

LD051011 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Dec 80 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Latvian Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Latvian Komsomol Central Committee plenum was held in Riga 29 December to consider organizational questions.

In connection with his reassignment to party work the plenum released A.K. Plaude from his duties as first secretary and Bureau member of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee.

M.K. Rukmane, who worked previously as a secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee.

G.Ya. Valuyevs was elected secretary and Bureau member of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee and chairman of the republic council of the V.I. Lenin Pioneer organization.

Participating in the plenum's work were V.I. Omitriyev, second secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee; V.M. Mishin, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, and A.Ya. Gruduls, first deputy chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

UZBEK SUPREME COURT RELEASES AKHMEDOV, NASRITDINOV

LD051051 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Sh.A. Akhmedov from his duties as member of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court in connection with his reassignment.

Comrade Z.Sh. Nasritdinov has been released from his duties as member of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court.

MOROZOV TRIAL OPENS; UKRAINIAN DISSIDENTS SENTENCED

LD051554 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Summary] The trial of dissident mathematician Mark Morozov opened in Torkuta today. He is 49 years old and is accused of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. The maximum penalty is 10 years in prison camp and 5 years in internal exile. He was arrested last March while serving a sentence of 5 years of internal exile.

It has just been learned that three Ukrainians were sentenced on 24 December for anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation. They were involved in the publication of the underground UKRAINIAN MESSENGER. Two were sentenced to 7 years in camp and 5 years in internal exile, and the third to 5 years in camp.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE--The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed Comrade (Auk Temerbayevich Putizanov) as Kazakh minister of nonferrous metallurgy, having relieved him of the duties of Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Kazakh Gosplan Committee chairman. The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Vladimir Dmitriyevich (Nagibin) of the duties of Kazakh minister of nonferrous metallurgy in connection with his transfer to another job. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 24 Dec 80 AU]

TU CADRES' TRAINING--At the interrepublic courses for improving the qualifications of party and soviet workers in the higher party school under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, training has been completed for chairmen and secretaries of republic-level trade union committees in the Ukraine and Moldavia, for oblast trade union secretaries, chairmen of oblast, railroad and Kiev city trade union committees. They studied current problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist construction, the domestic and foreign policy pursued by the CPSU, and issues concerning mobilizing the working people to honor the 26th party congress. Much attention was attached to studying the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, problems concerning trade union building and work practices by trade union organs under conditions of mature socialism, the consolidating production discipline and further improving prosperity, working, living and recreation conditions for the Soviet people. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 24 Dec 80 AU]

POLITICAL ECONOMY TEACHING--Further improvements in the teaching of political economy were on the agenda of an all-union scientific-methodological conference that ended in Kiev on 24 December. Participating in it were prominent Soviet scientists and social scientists from the GDR, Cuba and the CSSR. The conference participants discussed tasks for improving highly qualified cadres, stemming from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 24 Dec 80 AU]

NEW TADZHIK NEWSPAPER--The first number of the newspaper MADANIYATI TOJIKISTON [CULTURE OF TADZHIKISTAN], organ of the Ministry of Culture and of the Union of Writers of the republic, was received by subscribers today. The first number of another new publication, a teacher's newspaper in Tadzhik has also been published. In the Soviet Union there are now about 14,000 periodicals published in the 57 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Jan 81 LD]

AWARD FOR ACADEMICIAN--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Vladimir Antonovich (Pilipovich,) academician of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences. The award has been made for his services to the development of the physical sciences, training of scientific cadres and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 4 Jan 81 LD]

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

Tyumen Oil Workers

LD051541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 80 p 1

["Labor Victory"--headline]

[Text] To the collectives of oilmen, gasmen, construction workers and all working people engaged in work on the development of the oil and gas industry in Tyumenskaya Oblast.

Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee welcomed the report of your new labor victory--the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for oil and gas extraction. By your selfless work you are making a decisive contribution to the realization of the tasks put forward by the 25th party congress to strengthen the country's fuel and power base and to meeting more fully the demands of the national economy and the population for raw material and fuel. Major production enterprises and cultural, everyday and social purpose projects have been created by your collectives in a reduced time and in difficult natural climatic conditions. During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan oil extraction has doubled and gas extraction has increased 4.3 times. These outstanding successes have been the result of the well-coordinated creative work of thousands of workers, engineers, scientists, technical workers and staff in exploiting the oil and gas wealth of Western Siberia, and the active work of many of the country's labor collectives in supplying the oil and gas complex with advanced technology, equipment and materials and the great political and organizational work of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that you will fulfill with honor the tasks set for the further accelerated development of the gas industry and will spread still wider socialist competition to meet the 26th party congress in a fitting manner.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and new labor successes for the good of our great motherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Reft GRES Workers

LD051455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] To the construction and installation workers, operators, machine building workers, designers and all who took part in the construction of the Reft GRES.

Dear comrades:

The report that at the time of celebration of the 60th anniversary of Lenin's Goelro [state plan for electrification of Russia] plan the Reft GRES has been brought up to a full capacity of 3.8 million kw has been received in the CPSU Central Committee with a feeling of profound satisfaction. I heartily congratulate you on this great labor victory, which is a weighty contribution to implementing the tasks set by the party for further growth of the country's energy potential on the basis of the broad use of the cheap coal of the Ekibastuz deposit.

It is gratifying to note that in the course of construction and operation of the station, under the guidance of the Sverdlovskaya Oblast Party Organization, you have achieved remarkable successes in reducing the time taken to build the power sets, mastering their design technical-economic indices and reducing specific fuel consumption for the production of electric power. Taking this alone into account, the country has received more than 2.5 billion kwh of electric power and about 550,000 tons of fuel savings above plan in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Putting the 10th and final power set into operation, the Reft GRES has become the most powerful thermal power station in the country.

Your achievements have once again demonstrated clearly the mighty power of socialist competition, uniting the efforts of the power construction workers of the Urals, the machine-builders of the Ukraine, Siberia and Leningrad and the working people of other industrial centers of the country under the slogan "workers' relay" [rabochaya estafeta].

Dear comrades, I wish you good health, happiness and new successes in socialist competition for a worthy welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Civil Aviation Workers

LD051119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To pilots and navigators, engineers and technicians, workers and employees and all civil aviation workers.

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee warmly and heartily congratulate you, civil aviation workers, on a great labor victory--the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Our country's civil aviation has enjoyed further dynamic development. During the 5-year period 0.5 billion passengers and 14 million tons of urgent national economic freight and mail have been transported on Aeroflot routes. The modern IL-86 and YAK-42 airliners have begun flights. A number of existing airport complexes have been modernized and new ones constructed. Equipping of airports with the latest means of navigation and air traffic control continues. Air transport in regions of the north, Siberia and the Far East is developing apace. Aviators have made a particularly weighty contribution to the opening up and working of the oil and gas deposits of Tyumen and Western Siberia and to the struggle to increase crop yields and the production of grain, cotton and other agricultural crops.

All these achievements are the result of the selfless labor and creative activity of glorious civil aviation workers and of the purposeful organizational and political and educational work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders, who have skillfully directed collectives' initiative and energy toward implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and mounting socialist competition on a broad front.

In the next 5-year plan you face even more complex tasks to ensure the complete and timely satisfaction of the requirements of both the national economy and the population for shipments and other types of air service.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that the twice decorated Aeroflot collective will continue to work persistently for the good of our people and will struggle to improve work efficiency and quality, master new aviation equipment, ensure flight safety, improve passenger services and fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and new successes in labor for the good of our great motherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast

LD060841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, construction and installation workers, operators and all those who took part in the construction of ferrous metallurgy enterprises in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

Dear comrades:

It was with great satisfaction that I received your report on the successful fulfillment of the 1980 plan for the commissioning of metallurgical industry complexes due for completion and on the completion of the 5-year program for creating new capacities to extract over 53 million tons of iron ore and 5.5 million tons of manganese ore, to smelt 3 million tons of steel and produce more than 1.3 million tons of readymade rolled metal and pipes.

It is a very important fact that in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions you are skillfully developing the oblast's production potential, actively modernizing and technically reequipping existing enterprises as well as constructing new ones and are successfully solving social and consumer tasks. During the 5-year plan almost 1 million people in the oblast have had their housing conditions improved and cities and villages in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast have grown and acquired new amenities. All this has helped to improve labor collectives' work efficiency and quality and speed up the construction and startup of commissioned capacities and has made it possible to obtain around 1 million tons of valuable metallurgical raw material and a number of other types of products in excess of the plan.

Your labor achievements were the result of the creative and selfless labor of workers--the construction and installation workers and operators, engineers and technicians at construction sites and enterprises. They are the result of purposeful organizational and political work by the entire oblast party organization and concentrating manpower and resources on very important sites due for completion and in mobilizing labor collectives for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you on the great labor victory and expresses confidence that the detachment of many thousands of construction and metallurgical workers and all working people in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast will fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress, augment the glorious traditions and achieve new labor victories in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

NOVIKOV: 1981 CONSTRUCTION KEY TO 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN

LD051619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 81 p 1

[Correspondent Interview with I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Gosstroy chairman: "The USSR on the Construction Site"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Every 5-year plan is a remarkable page in the story of the people's labor life. The lines written on that page of construction workers concern concrete, steel and glass. In the present 5-year plan the construction workers must surpass the rates of the previous 5-year plan. I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosstroy, told a PRAVDA correspondent about the directions in which construction workers will concentrate their forces and about what will be done in the first year of the 5-year plan.

[Novikov] First, a brief word about what has been done over the last 5 years. The material and technical base and Soviet people's well-being have increased significantly. Some R635 billion has been invested in the national economy. Fixed capital has increased 40 percent. Construction workers have erected more than 1,200 major industrial enterprises and have modernized many existing enterprises. Some 530 million square meters of housing have been constructed. About 80 percent of citizens now have separate apartments.

Our achievements formed the basis on which the program for the new 5-year period developed. That program is permeated with concern for further increasing production efficiency and improving people's material and cultural living standard. More than R700 billion is allocated for the further development of the national economy. It is important to note that we will obtain a more rapid return on resources invested. The introduction of the new economic machinery will tell. In construction, for instance, collectives' labor will now be assessed in terms of completed projects and marketable output. The transition to the two- or three-level management system will also have an influence on improving production organization.

Trends characteristic of the entire 5-year plan can be traced in the construction program for the current year. A particular feature is that the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises takes first place. That is the most economical way of utilizing capital investments and reducing the time taken for them to pay their way. That is why the proportion of expenditure on equipment within the capital investment structure is increased to 39 percent. The number of projects being commenced from scratch is being significantly reduced. Resources are channeled above all into capacities already under construction, which will make it possible to stop the increase in the volume of uncompleted construction.

In distribution capital investments consideration is given to development trends in all sectors of the national economy, but those which have particularly great effect on technical progress are singled out. That is clearly confirmed by the map of the year's most important construction projects. [PRAVDA prints a sketch map of major construction sites in the USSR].

The fuel and energy complex has always been and remains the core of the economy. This year 1,335 billion kw-hours of electricity will be generated and 610 million tons of oil and gas condensate, 458 billion cubic meters of gas and 738 million tons of coal will be extracted. What are the particular features of the complex's development? In the European part of the USSR, the nuclear power industry will grow. As early as 1985 nuclear power stations will yield about 220-225 billion kw-hours of electricity, thanks to the construction of the Smolenskaya, Kalininskaya, Balakovskaya, Rostovskaya, Chernobylskaya, Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya, Rovenskaya and other stations. This year it is planned to commission two turbines with a capacity of 500,000 kw at the Kurskaya AES. In the eastern regions, as before, thermal and hydroelectric power stations will be constructed. Here two units must be started up at the Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1 and one at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES.

This energy development strategy is associated with the fact that our main fuel bases are concentrated in the east--Western Siberia, the Kuzbass, Ekibastuz and the Kansk-Achinsk Basin. These regions will provide the main increase in oil, gas and coal extraction.

With the growth in oil and gas extraction, the number of enterprises for processing them increases and the construction of pipelines is extended. The problem of the comprehensive utilization of raw materials is very acute today. That is why there is preferential development of oil refining, petrochemicals, the mineral fertilizers industry and other sectors using hydrocarbon raw materials. Many enterprises will undergo modernization and equipment with high unit capacities will be installed. Production will be expended at the Achinsk oil refinery, the Almalyk chemicals plant, the Kazan Orgsintez Association and others. Main gas pipelines and branch pipes will be laid between Urengoy and Petrovsk and between Punga, Ukhta, Gryazovets and Torzhok.

Practically no sector of the national economy is conceivable without metal. Everyone needs metal; everything from nails to spaceships is made from metal. It is planned to improve the technical base of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, increase production of progressive and economical types of product, commence the manufacture of 140 new types of rolled metals and increase the comprehensive processing of ores. To this end an increase in capacities is planned at the Novolipetsk and Cherepovets plants and the Magnitogorsk combine and it is planned to carry out a large volume of modernization not only at these enterprises but also at the Rustavi and Denprovskiy plants and the Leningrad Vtorchermet Association.

In machine building, modernization will take place on a very big scale. Among those which will undergo renovation are plants in Moscow, Leningrad, the Urals, Volga area and the Ukraine. This work will make it possible to improve the structure of machine building output and extend the production of large unit capacity equipment and automated and semiautomated lines. Modernization work will take place mainly in the European part of the country. Here it is probably necessary to form high-powered specialized construction and installation associations, setting them concrete programs of action. This year work will continue on the construction of Atomash, the Cheboksary industrial tractors plant and certain other enterprises. The Kama truck plant will reach design capacity.

In a short newspaper article one can hardly characterize the development of all sectors of the economy. I will only recall that no sector has been bypassed. Construction workers will do a great deal to increase production in the chemical, wood processing, pulp and paper, mining, light and food industries. In transportation, which holds the national economic complex together the construction of roads and railroads and modernization of existing highways will continue. Railroad workers will receive another 760 km of new lines and 860 km of second tracks. Some 1,000 km of railroad will be electrified. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the laying of the Baykal-Amur railroad will be completed and the opening up of the adjacent zone will commence. I would like to set out in more detail the program for improving Soviet people's well-being, in whose implementation construction workers are directly involved. It is planned to commission another 108.9 million square meters of housing, that will make it possible to improve housing conditions for more than 10 million people. The average provision of apartment area per citizen will be 13 square meters. Housing construction will be linked more closely with the resolution of production tasks and will promote the opening up of new regions and an increase in the shift index at enterprises. The construction of houses in rural localities will take place in such a way as to ensure that people have the opportunity to use a personal subsidiary plot. Many schools, kindergartens and creches and cultural, consumer and trade institutions are to be constructed.

Our common concern is to improve and strengthen the country's agroindustrial complex. After all, our living standard depends above all on this. Special attention is devoted to it in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Construction workers can and must help develop agriculture, increase the yield from fields and livestock productivity and reduce losses during the storage and processing of the fruits of farmers' labor. And they do not grudge their efforts. This year alone more than 700,000 hectares of irrigated land will be commissioned, 770,000 hectares will be drained and pasture land with an area of about 6 million hectares will be provided with water supplies. A major construction program will be fulfilled in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. This will be an important link in the intensification of agriculture. It is planned to do a great deal in associated sectors. Dozens of elevators, canneries, dairies and bakeries, meat processing and fodder concentrate combines will be constructed or modernized.

As you can see, the construction program for the first year of the 5-year plan is extensive and intense. Its fulfillment requires maximum efforts and the greatest possible level of organization on the part of construction workers. The successful fulfillment of plans for the first year will form the basis for the fulfillment of the economic and social program for the 5-year plan as a whole, which will be adopted by our party's 26th congress. That is why from the earliest days of the year it is important to launch competition, make active use of experience accumulated and the potential of the new economic machinery, and channel all efforts into improving efficiency and work quality.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 31 DEC - 4 JAN

LD050155 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 31 December - 4 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

31 December

During this 5-year plan Kazakhstan grain growers sold the state almost 5 billion poods of grain. This result, which is 233 million poods above plan, is the best ever. (6800 GMT)

3 January

In Kazakhstan snow retention work has begun on the 7th million hectare of the 28 million hectares planned for sowing with spring crops. Application of organic fertilizers is being carried out in a more organized way than in previous years. (1330 GMT)

4 January

Kazakhstan is preparing for harvest. Out of the 19 republic oblasts, 10 are checking seeds for germination. Three million tons of quality standardized grains [konditsionnykh zeren] for barley and wheat have been prepared for spring. A considerable part of the seeds is of first and second class. Especially good seeds have been prepared for sowing by the farmers of Kustanayskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts in north Kazakhstan. (0500 GMT)

Out of the past 5 years only 2 had more or less normal weather conditions in the Belorussian SSR. Yet the average annual volume of the republic's agricultural production increased in comparison with the 9th 5-year period by 17 percent. The production of basic types of products increased: grain crops by 12 percent, milk by 19 percent, meat by 22 percent, eggs by 62 percent. More cattle, pigs and poultry were reared. In the coming 5-year plan agricultural workers have to increase the average annual volume of gross production by 10-12 percent and to raise the average annual grain crop yield to 7.8 - 8.1 million tons, potatoes to 12.5-13.5 million tons. From animal husbandry farms a total of up to 1 million tons of meat and over 6.5 million tons of milk will be obtained. (0545 GMT)

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALL-UNION AGRONOMIST MEETING

Gorbachev Speech

LD060851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Pursuing a Course of Intensification and Efficiency; All-Union Agronomy Conference Ended"]

[Text] The participants in the all-union agronomy conference received with a sense of deep gratitude the warmly worded greetings message addressed to them by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The tasks which Leonid Ilich set agrarian production specialists determined the depth and topicality of the farming problems discussed at the representative agronomists' forum which ended in Moscow on 24 December.

"The Soviet people have entrusted agronomists with the task of caring for the land--the main production resource in agriculture and a primary source of social wealth. The agronomist has no more crucial task than preserving and making thrifty use of every hectare of field, meadow and pasture land and increasing its fertility."

These words from the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's greetings message, along with other instructions to agronomists, met with a warm response in the speeches delivered by the conference participants. [paragraph continues]

Enormously rich reserves for increasing yields and production procurements of agricultural produce were revealed by A.I. Dubko, chairman of the Progress Kolkhoz, Grodenenskaya Oblast; S.F. Medunov, first secretary of Krasnodarskiy Kraykom; S. Aleksanyan, head agronomist on the Dvin Sovkhoz in the Armenian SSR's Araratskiy Rayon; N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; G.I. Makarov, chief agronomist on the Kommunism Kolkhoz, Suzakskiy Rayon, Oshskaya Oblast; and I.I. Bagrov, director of the Pogranichnyy Sovkhoz, Amurskaya Oblast. The speakers discussed how to make fuller use of this potential.

The conference was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was given a warm welcome by those present.

The party Central Committee, he said, attaches great importance to the all-union agronomy conference. This is partly because of the time at which the conference is being held--when the country is approaching the 26th CPSU Congress--and partly because of the composition of its participants, and also partly because of the topicality of the problems under discussion here.

The warmly worded and thought-provoking greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has given our conference's work a particularly businesslike mood.

The convocation of such a representative agronomists' forum and Leonid Ilich's greetings message are a vivid expression of the CPSU Central Committee's concern for specialists and the further development of Soviet farming. The party regards work with rural cadres as an integral part of its agrarian policy and sees specialists as dependable and skilled supporters in the struggle to boost agriculture.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum is of enormous importance for determining the prospects of the country's further economic and social development. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech contains principled propositions and instructions of paramount importance on questions relating to the economy's intensification, economic work and the party's organizational and political activities.

Proceeding from Lenin's guidelines Comrade L.I. Brezhnev once again forcefully emphasized agriculture's role in the country's life and society's social progress and in improving Soviet people's well-being.

The CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1980-1985 and the Period up to 1990," published at the beginning of December, set the party and the people large-scale new tasks and provided theoretical substantiation for those tasks. The draft is oriented toward the consistent implementation of the economic strategy elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, ensures the essential continuity of the party's political course and makes it possible to make fuller use of developed socialism's potential.

When tackling the problems of communist building the party keeps its attention constantly focused on agrarian policy questions and displays unflagging concern for agriculture's planned and dynamic development and transformation into a highly developed sector of the economy. An enormous amount of work has been done in the last three 5-year plans. Agriculture has attained a higher level in terms both of its material and technical base and capital-labor ratio and of production output. Per-capita consumption of basic foodstuffs has increased. A number of major measures aimed at solving the social problems of rural life have been implemented.

Although much as been done and is being done in the agricultural sphere, many problems still persist in the sector's development. We still encounter difficulties in supplying cities and industrial centers with certain foodstuffs, especially meat. This dictates the need to accelerate the development of agricultural production.

The main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan stipulates a further increase in our people's well-being. The question on which Soviet people's living standards depends--improving the supply of foodstuffs--was given top priority by the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum. At Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative the Central Committee saw fit to elaborate a food program. Bracketing together questions relating to the development of agriculture and the industrial sectors serving it for the procurement, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural produce and questions relating to the development of the food industry and the marketing of foodstuffs, it will form an organic part of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

This is a fundamentally new solution. The formation of an agrarian-industrial complex is an objective and logical process conditioned by the needs of the country's economic development at the contemporary stage. Today more than ever food production depends not only on agriculture but on many other sectors of the economy. Ensuring the proper functioning and balanced and interlinked development of all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex is therefore an indispensable condition for eliminating bottlenecks in this sphere, further boosting agriculture and solving the problems involved in supplying the country with food and agricultural raw materials.

In striving to strengthen agricultural production's material and technical base in every way, the party and government show constant concern for the economic conditions of its development. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted the resolution "On Improving Planning and Economic Incentives for Production and Procurements of Agricultural Produce." It envisages a broad system of measures aimed at improving the economic mechanism in agriculture, wider scope for engaging in expanded reproduction and introducing financial autonomy, and further strengthening the economies of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Describing the production potential created in agriculture and measures to develop it in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the speaker went on to lay particular stress on the fact that all economic, organizational and political work must now be turned more sharply toward the efficient utilization of material, labor and financial resources. Attention has to be drawn to this because, as was pointed out at the October plenum, there are many kolkhozes and sovkhozes and even entire oblasts where, despite increased investment, production is at a virtual standstill or even falling.

First among these problems is the task of efficiently utilizing land as the main means of production. Land is a priceless national asset and, in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words, we must all treasure it, increase its productivity and strive for greater output from every hectare. Ensuring a decisive increase in the productivity of our farming is the key to success in increasing the output of agricultural produce.

Numerous examples of the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes show that those who work with the land well and on a scientific basis, systematically increase its fertility and cultivate steadily are the people who produce a good harvest in any year. An example of the creative approach to working out a cultivation system is the work of the collective directed by Academician A.I. Barayev, which devised an efficient soil-conserving cultivation system for parts of north Kazakhstan and a number of other regions of the country. This experience deserves to be disseminated. There must be no vagueness when it comes to choosing cultivation systems. Whatever crop rotation, crop structure and soil cultivation system ensures the best end-results in the specific circumstances and the fulfillment of prescribed state plans deserves practical support.

The speech devoted much attention to increasing the productivity of the truck and tractor pool, introducing industrial processes in farming, making more effective use of resources earmarked for land reclamation, making better use of irrigated and drained land, and stepping up specialists' work in these sectors. A great deal is still to be done to utilize chemicalization facilities. [paragraph continues]

Given its present scale, every kolkhoz and every sovkhoz should be thinking about how every ton of fertilizer can best, most knowledgeably and skilfully be used and how to teach all workers in the crop-growing sector the proper way of handling fertilizer and plant protection agents and how to use them knowledgeably. It is not just a question of the volume of fertilizer produced. In this connection it is appropriate to recall Academician D.N. Pryanishnikov's observation that a surplus of fertilizer is no substitute for a lack of knowledge.

In implementing a series of measures to increase farming productivity we must ensure first of all on this basis a considerable increase in grain production, Comrade Gorbachev went on. Grain growing is a factor stabilizing the economy of the whole of agriculture.

Despite the very substantial increase in grain production this problem has still not been solved in terms of either gross harvests or stable development. Fluctuations in grain harvests in the years of the current 5-year plan reached considerable proportions. Speaking about reserves in the grain-growing sector, the speaker singled out for particular attention the need for increased applications of mineral fertilizer on grain crops, the further improvement of crop structure and improved cultivation of hulled and pulse crops, durum wheats and winter rye. Farm agronomists, he said, must be trail-blazers in the practical implementation of the task of providing the stockraising sector with sufficient fodder vegetable protein, which would be equivalent to giving the country as a whole several million tons more grain.

Fodder production is another sphere of agronomists' work no less important than grain production. The scientists have calculated that with the same number, structure and breed composition of livestock and using the same livestock housing as at present, but providing 35-40 quintals of fodder units per animal, it is possible to increase animal productivity by 20-30 percent. Thus everything must be done to ensure that on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock is provided with sufficient high-quality hay, cured hay, silage and root crops. The practice of making up shortages of these with fodder concentrates from state resources, as occurs on a number of farms and in a number of rayons and oblasts, must no longer be tolerated.

Modern farming is increasingly based on the latest achievements of science, the expertise of the agronomist and machine-operator, new technical processes and high-quality work. We are now at the stage when specific and more profound and systematic work to increase soil fertility and improve all farming techniques is required in order to achieve the planned harvests. This is now the hub of agronomic activity. The new stage in the development of agriculture must be matched by a new and higher standard of agronomic work. This raises the question of the role and responsibility of every agronomist and agronomic service for the harvest.

Certain personnel have recently made numerous references to the weather. This cannot, of course, be completely disregarded, but the agronomist cannot be a slave to the weather. In this regard one can scarcely fail to recall Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's wise words that weather is weather, but work is work.

The fact of the matter is that the weather is irrelevant if a farm is in a state of disorder at ground level, if crops are not rotated. Good-quality seed is lacking and skilled use is not made of fertilizers. The only conclusion that can be drawn is the need to do everything to improve and refine the agronomic service and increase its effectiveness. The agronomist is farming's chief technologist. In his work, active and purposeful work and the quest for the most effective practical measures and methods aimed at increasing soil fertility and harvests, rather than complaints about the weather, must be uppermost. This is the lesson we are taught by all of Soviet agronomy's wonderful history and by the experience of its finest representatives, past and present.

The modern agronomist actively strives to accelerate scientific and technical progress in farming and in agriculture as a whole. Profound knowledge, a high level of scientific expertise and professional competence, a creative attitude to his work, implacability toward conservative and stereotyped thinking and a constant striving for better results are the hallmarks of the specialists we must aim at today.

Many party committees are doing a great deal of varied work with specialist cadres. Much is being done to improve their working and living conditions. Unfortunately, signals are being received that in a number of cases, instead of giving specialists support and assistance, their views are ignored and orders are issued concerning what and when to sow, which crops to rotate, how to work the soil and so on--which reduces people's initiative and gives rise to irresponsibility in work. All this runs counter to the interests of work and must be rectified.

Strengthening specialists' link with science and actively introducing its latest achievements in production play a role of paramount importance in accelerating scientific and technical progress in rural areas. In close collaboration with agronomists many of the country's scientific establishments are making a large contribution to developing agriculture. At the same time it must be pointed out that work on a number of vital problems is in arrears. By no means all scientific establishments are able to meet agricultural production's increased demands. There are many cases of research being carried out without regard for its needs. Life has shown that integrating science with production by creating scientific-production and production-scientific associations is an effective way of utilizing the achievements of science. This work should be stepped up.

M.S. Gorbachev particularly drew the conference participants' attention to the fact that efficiently harnessing agriculture's potential is intimately connected with solving rural areas' social problems. A great deal of work has been done in this sphere, but still more remains to be done.

Many rural areas still do not have sufficient well-appointed housing, everyday and cultural amenities or good roads. These shortcomings create difficulties in establishing stable labor collectives and give rise to cadre fluctuations, which ultimately adversely effect production activity. In such cases the increasing input of equipment, fertilizer and other material resources fails to yield the necessary return.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress envisages a whole system of measures to further narrow the gap between urban and rural living standards, which will help to keep skilled cadres on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. When implementing the planned measures it is essential to increase the proportion of capital investment channeled into the agricultural sector for the construction of housing, cultural and consumer amenities.

At the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum L.I. Brezhnev said: "The problems involved in reorganizing rural areas must be tackled vigorously and thoroughly, exploring for this purpose the necessary resources at national, republican, kray and oblast level and on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz." These principled CPSU Central Committee instructions must be implemented in the work of all party, soviet and economic organs and all kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders.

The speaker said in conclusion: In a few days' time our country will embark on 1981--the year of the 26th party congress and the first year of the new decade and the 11th 5-Year Plan. Rural workers, like all the Soviet people, are competing to greet the party congress in a worthy manner and are directing their efforts toward successfully concluding the 10th 5-Year Plan and laying a reliable foundation for making further progress.

Working people in the fields and in livestock units have plenty to keep them busy at present. But their main and most urgent task is to prepare for spring sowing. Rural workers must devote close attention to livestock wintering.

Party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists must display concern for creating good working, everyday and cultural leisure conditions for those working in the fields and livestock units, develop and do their utmost to encourage initiative and labor competitiveness, and increase the effectiveness of socialist competition.

M.S. Gorbachev expressed confidence that those participating in the present conference and all those employed in agriculture will actively work to implement the tasks involved in creating reliable food stocks in the country and will greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor successes.

The conference participants unanimously adopted the text of a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. On behalf of the specialists and all the other people employed in the country's agricultural sector they have an assurance that they will devote their energies, knowledge and experience to ensuring the successful implementation of the party's agrarian policy.

Mesyats Address

LD051003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Urgent Problems of Arable Farming: All-Union Agronomists' Conference"]

[Text] Our party views as a nationwide matter of immediate, paramount importance the transformation of agrarian production into a highly developed sector of the economy. "Agriculture," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, "occupied a large place in the practical implementation of the party's general line toward a considerable improvement in the people's prosperity."

Agrarian policy at the present stage is aimed at the further accelerated intensification of the sector and the importance of its efficiency. The CPSU Central Committee draft main guidelines for the country's economic and social development state: "Provision is to be made for the all-round development of the agroindustrial and food complex and for the proportionate and balanced growth of agriculture and the sectors serving it..... The transfer of agricultural production to an industrial footing and progressive manufacturing methods is to be accelerated."

Work with cadres has been and remains a key problem of party leadership of agriculture. An all-union conference is discussing the tasks of increasing the efficiency of the country's agronomic service in the light of these demands and the increased requirements of the time. The conference opened in Moscow on 23 December.

In the presidium were M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; CPSU Central Committee department chiefs Ya.I. Kabkov, V.A. Karlov, F.I. Mochalin and I.I. Sakhnuyk; other executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and union and republic ministries and departments, honored specialists and innovators of agriculture and scientists.

Taking part in the work of the conference are secretaries of the union republic Communist Party Central Committees and of CPSU kraykoms and obkoms; union republic Council of Ministers, krayispolkom and oblispolkom deputy chairmen; representatives of party, soviet and economic organs, and the agronomists' aktiv from all the union republics.

Those assembled greeted with tumultuous prolonged applause Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings to the participants in the conference. The text of the greetings was read out by M.S. Gorbachev.

USSR Minister of Agriculture V.K. Mesyats delivered a report "On the Tasks of Further Improving the Productivity and Stability of Arable Farming."

This is the first time that such a representative all-union agronomists' conference has been held, he said. The greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have imparted special significance to the conference. On behalf of the country's arable farmers, the speaker expressed profound thanks to the party Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their tireless attention to the needs of the countryside.

In terms of the magnitude and significance of its labor achievements, the 10th 5-Year Plan will occupy a fitting place in the heroic history of our motherland, the speaker continued. A tremendous amount of work has been done in the country to develop all sectors of the economy, science and culture. Strides have also been made in agricultural production. Despite 3 years with exceptionally adverse weather conditions, gross agricultural output worth R50 billion more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan will have been obtained in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The average annual grain harvest has been in excess of 200 million tons.

In the grain sector the best results have been achieved by the grain growers of Kazakhstan who sold the state over 81 million tons, or an average of 1 billion poods a year, over the 5-year plan. Arable farmers in the Kuban, Stavropol, the Bashkirskaya ASSR and Orenburgekaya, Omskaya, Kharkovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts have considerably increased grain production and procurements.

The cottongrowers have achieved outstanding successes. This year the raw cotton harvest was 9.96 million tons and over the 10th 5-Year Plan the state has received a total of over 44 million tons of raw cotton--a little over 6 million tons more than the 9th 5-Year Plan.

The buildup of output of other types of arable produce and livestock products has also been ensured.

Everything achieved in agriculture is the result of the consistent implementation of the present course of the party's agrarian policy whose foundation was laid by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum and is the result of the selfless work of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers and the daily organizational work of party, soviet and agricultural organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

However, the current production level and production growth rates still do not ensure the full satisfaction of the country's requirements and the population's rapidly growing demand for high-quality agriculture products.

Our agriculture can and must provide far more output. The basis for this is the material, technical and socioeconomic potential created in the countryside, the cadres' experience and knowledge and the increased skill of arable farmers and stockmen.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the tasks facing the agronomic service. Above all these tasks concern the all-round raising of soil fertility and yield and the further growth of the production of grain, fodder and other putput on the basis of the use of zonal, scientifically substantiated systems of farm management. Life requires more clear-cut systems of agricultural management in each oblast, kray and republic and specific measures to assimilate them in rayons and on farms.

Scientists of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] and its regional branches and scientific research institutions, together with agricultural organs, are called on to head the concretization and elaboration of agricultural management systems.

The arable farming system is the core of farm management; scientists and specialists under the leadership of VASKHNIL Academician A.I. Barayev have elaborated a soil-protecting system of arable farming. Its assimilation has made it possible rapidly to halt soil erosion over vast expanses of Kazakhstan. This system is now being used in West Siberia, the Volga Region and the North Caucasus. It is being introduced in Poltavskaya Oblast and a number of south Ukrainian oblasts.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the volume of anti-erosion soil treatment must be expanded considerably. It is planned to introduce anti-erosion measures more extensively in the forest and steppe zone. Arable farmers are hoping that agricultural machine-building enterprises will ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the set targets for the expansion of the production of improved anti-erosion machinery and tools and their delivery to the countryside.

In turn the kolkhozes and sovkhos must make better use of equipment for ensuring a steady increase in the production of grain, feed and other output.

Rational crop rotations and an effective structure for sown areas have been and remain a leading element of the arable farming system.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Economic Incentives for the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products" stresses that the size and structure of sown areas are determined in the 5-year and annual plans compiled on farms with the broad enlistment of specialists, kolkhoz members, workers and public organizations. In a number of regions there are reserves for the further expansion of areas sown to grain crops at the expense of unproductive annual grasses and the partial relocation of the production of coarse and succulent feed from arable land to improved natural fodder land and through the additional involvement of new land, the use of waste lands, the removal of brushwood and the plowing of fallow land.

An urgent task in the forthcoming 5-year plan is the expansion of the cultivation and the raising of the yield of grain and grain forage crops. Without pulse crops it is impossible to have scientifically substantiated crop rotations and good predecessors and impossible to resolve the feed protein problem.

There is little grain corn in the sowing structure. There are opportunities for expanding the cultivation of corn for grain in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics, Kazakhstan, the Volga Region and the Central-Chernozem oblasts.

In the current 5-year plan selection workers have developed about 650 strains of grain and other crops. Purposeful work is also being done to improve seed breeding. Nonetheless, the speaker noted, there are still many shortcomings in selection and seed breeding. Some leading selection centers are still in arrears with respect to production. There are few early-ripening or normal-ripening corn hybrids either for grain or for silage purposes. Work to create sunflower hybrids is poorly developed. Beet-sowing farms need beet strains and hybrids with an increased sugar content. There are unresolved problems in potato, vegetable, melon and fruit and berry crop selection. Arable farmers are counting on the collectives of the selection centers and scientific institutions focusing their efforts on the elimination of these bottlenecks in selection in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Agronomists and scientific and agricultural organ workers must engage more actively in the propagation of new strains and hybrids and their introduction into production, strain renewal and strain replacement, at the same time it is essential to pay more attention to the construction and equipping of mechanized threshing floors, the retooling and modernization of seed cleaning lines on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the buildup of drying capacities and the improvement of the standard of work with seeds at all stages of their production. Seed growing's transfer onto an industrial footing in no way reduces the responsibility of farm agronomists to grow seeds and meet fully the seed requirements of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

The speaker paid great attention to questions connected with the improvement of the efficiency of farm management on reclaimed land and the rational use of mineral and organic fertilizers. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Moldavia and Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya, Vladimirskaia, Smolenskaya, Gorkovskaya and other oblasts are steadily building up agricultural output thanks to extensive land reclamation.

It is the agronomists' duty to ensure the highly effective utilization of reclaimed land in all parts of the country. Reclaimed land is the country's precious land stock. And every agronomist and every leader must manage this land in such a way as to obtain good programmed [zaprogrammirovannyye] harvests.

All farms and their specialists are armed with the results of soil research and agrochemical cartograms and have recommendations for the rational use of manure. Where the agronomists adhere strictly to these recommendations and use them skillfully they obtain a corresponding yield.

The effectiveness of mineral fertilizers in many regions depends directly on liming acid soils and improving alkaline soil. Farms in Estonia, Latvia, Belorussia, the Ukraine and Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya and certain other oblasts are engaging quite well in liming work. The application of gypsum to alkaline soils is being carried out on constantly increasing scales in Volgogradskaya, Rostovskaya and Krymskaya oblasts, Moldavia, Kirgizia and Kazakhstan. However, in the Far East and the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR to this day over 10 million hectares of very acid soil have not been limed even once.

The growing level of industrialization of agricultural production, the speaker noted, dictates the urgent need to improve fundamentally the use of the machinery and tractor pool by closer collaboration between the agronomic and engineering services, the pooling of the efforts of farms and enterprises of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the consolidation of the technical repair base and the expansion of the training and improvement of the qualifications of machine operator cadres.

Agricultural organs must study in greater depth, generalize more fully and introduce more boldly progressive forms of organizing highly productive work by the machinery and tractor pool and widely assimilate industrial methods of raising agricultural crops. Our common task is to make the 11th 5-Year Plan a 5-year plan of the mass assimilation of industrial manufacturing methods in all sectors of agricultural production.

The speaker then dwelt on urgent tasks in arable farming. This summer and fall there has been increased leaching of nutrients from the soil in many parts of the country. Taking this into account, it is essential to make good their shorgate and apply top-dressing to winter crops over the entire area, seek out granulated fertilizer resources and apply them to the rows when sowing spring grain crops. Full mineral nutrient rations must be applied to grain crops in irrigated and drained land.

In the forthcoming year it is essential to expand sowings of new highly productive grain crop strains to 44-45 million hectares. Special attention, according to the experience of the Kuban and Kazakhstan farmers, must be paid to increasing the production of strong and durum wheat grain. It is extremely important to elaborate and implement a complex of measures for considerably building up harvests of groat crops--buckwheat and millet.

It is necessary to sharply increase responsibility for the safekeeping of all areas sown to grain. This applies particularly to corn for grain. Rural workers have a lot to do to increase production of sugar beet, flax, potatoes, vegetables, sunflowers and all arable products.

Exceptionally crucial tasks for agronomists lie in the creation of a reliable feed base for stockraising. It is essential primarily to raise the yield of fodder crops on arable land, above all the yield of peas, vetch, lupins, chick-peas and soya. Without pulse crops the fodder protein shortage cannot be made up and the overexpenditure of forage resources due to the imbalance in feeding rations cannot be eliminated.

In the Volga, North Caucasus and south Ukraine regions it is expedient to increase sorghum sowings. Farms should also engage in earnest in growing rape--a very valuable fodder crop.

Today, the speaker said, it is simply impossible to imagine fruitful work by any farm, sector, team or link without the authoritative guiding influence of the agronomist-organizer and production technologist. There are tens of thousands of these people in the country. Love for the land, organizational talent, a constant quest for and the introduction of leading experience and the achievements of science into extensive practice are qualities inherent in them all.

Under the conditions of intensive arable farming the role and responsibility of agronomists and the agronomic service as a whole are constantly growing.

Now every specialist, wherever he may work--in production or management organs--must update and supplement his professional knowledge daily, improve his qualifications, maintain close ties with scientific research institutes and experimental stations and be an active transmitter of everything new and progressive.

It is necessary not to divert agronomists from their basic job, to avoid supplanting them and burdening them with the compilation of reports and inquiries, and to create an atmosphere in which they can operate energetically and efficiently and display initiative and enterprise. The agronomist should not feel he is a mere executive, a transmitter of instructions and orders. He should be responsible for his work and be competent and principled in carrying out agronomic strategy and tactics.

In conclusion the speaker said: Rural workers, like all Soviet people, unanimously support and wholly and fully approve the domestic and foreign policy of the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that tireless fighter for the people's happiness and peace on earth.

The efforts of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and all rural workers are focused on carrying out the wintering of livestock in an organized manner and preparing well for the forthcoming spring fieldwork.

There are many things to do and many concerns. They are all important and urgent. But we have every opportunity for greeting the spring of the first year of the new 5-year plan fully armed and completely prepared. On behalf of all agricultural production workers V.K. Mesyats assured the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that rural workers will work even more persistently and effectively and do everything to fulfill successfully the crucial tasks which agriculture has been set in the 11th 5-Year Plan and to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

WESTERN REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE INACCURATE

LD032238 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Next in the program is an assessment of the prospects and problems facing Soviet farming.

We have received a letter from Patrick Heathy in Waterford, Ireland, who writes, and I quote: Kremlinologists, Sovietologists and similar experts in the Western media quite often comment on Soviet agriculture. I suggest that you should return more frequently to the subject of Soviet agriculture.

You are quite right, Mr Heathy, in noting that the British press and the Western media in general often air their views on the present state and future of Soviet agriculture, especially now at a time when the draft programs for the country's economic development over the next 5-year period have been submitted for discussion. These views are usually expounded by so-called Sovietologists who claim to be experts in our country's affairs. In their opinion only pessimistic forecasts can be made (?upon) the problems facing Soviet farmers.

As far as current problems are concerned, it should be admitted that the last 5 years were indeed a most difficult period for Soviet agriculture. Three unfavorable years out of the five reduced the expected annual grain yield by an average of 7 percent. Along with obvious achievements, Soviet agriculture experienced quite a number of problems and difficulties particularly in grain and livestock production. The excellent results witnessed in recent years in other fields of agricultural production, especially in cotton growing, do not make these problems less serious. This is due largely to the fact that the Soviet Union has to develop its agriculture in natural and climatic conditions more severe than in practically any developed Western country.

I have already mentioned that only 2 of the last 5 years were more or less favorable for agriculture from the point of view of weather conditions and still that was enough for the Soviet Union to take in an excellent harvest in those 2 years--that of 1978 being even a bumper harvest of about 237 million tons of grain. Climatic conditions here also created a serious obstacle to large-scale production of such important crops as soybeans and particularly maize, used most of all for livestock production in the United States and many other countries. The Soviet Union produces enough bread grain but the production of fodder grain is clearly inadequate. To meet the demand a considerable part of the wheat crop has to be set aside to maintain livestock production at the required level. This is, of course, rather expensive and unproductive. Nevertheless Soviet farms do not suffer losses as they are fully remunerated by the state. Adverse weather conditions also do not affect the farmers' well-being.

Yet many difficult problems still remain to be solved: Though the increase in agricultural output surpasses the growth of the country's population, it still lags behind the increase in incomes and does not meet the growing demand. The draft plan for the country's economic development in the next 5 year period gives top priority to solving this pressing problem. Conditions are in hand for achieving this end and the efficiency of Soviet farming has been substantially raised. If this had not been so the Soviet Union would hardly have been able to attain the highest ever average annual crop yield of over 200 million tons of grain under the adverse weather conditions that prevailed in the last 5 years. A few years ago this would have been regarded as an excellent harvest. Nowadays we take a different approach and stand in need of higher targets, though the climate has naturally not changed for the better.

By the way, many British news analysts who claim that the level of annual crop yields envisaged in the Soviet Union is unattainable ignore the fact that this level was practically attained in 1978 and the statement made by the BBC to the effect that the Soviet Union has to admit every year that the country's harvest was below planned level are indeed very clumsy. The Bush House must update its file particularly as regards 1973, 1976 and 1978 if it wants to bring the widely-advertised reliability of the BBC's information in line with reality. The Western mass media makes little mention of several important features of Soviet economic plans vital to raising the efficiency of Soviet farming.

Whatever the Western press may write about Soviet agriculture it remains a fact that the average annual crop yields increase in the Soviet Union every 5 years by about 20 million tons of grain. The investments in the country's industrial and agricultural complex will continue to grow in the next 5 year period and this allows us to expect considerable results. The British press dwells a lot on Soviet grain purchases abroad especially in the United States and claims that they are supposedly tremendous. In reality, Soviet import of grain, mainly fodder grain, over the period from 1976 to 1978 amounted to less than 5 percent of the grain harvested in the Soviet Union during that period of time. In the same period the Soviet Union annually sold several million tons of bread grain to other countries. Naturally the hopes nursed in certain Western quarters that the United States embargo would worsen the food situation in the Soviet Union could not materialize. Besides such major grain producers as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France and others refused to join the United States embargo. In Australia there was also strong opposition to the embargo.

HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL CENTER VIEWS JANUARY WEATHER

LD051255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 81 p 6

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report: "After the Thaw"]

[Text] The coldest month of the winter is upon us. What will the weather be like this January? A PRAVDA correspondent put this question to the USSR Hydrometeorological Center.

In the northern half of the country's European territory the month is expected to be colder than usual. It will be warmer than normal in extreme southern oblasts, in Moldavia and most of the North Caucasus.

In Murmanskaya Oblast, the Karelskaya ASSR, Arkhangel'skaya Oblast and the Komi ASSR it will get warmer: Daytime temperatures of minus 7 to minus 12 will alternate with cold snaps (minus 15 to minus 20 by day). The third 10-day period will see temperatures of minus 35-40 in the northeast.

At the beginning of the month it will be 7-12 degrees below zero by night and plus 1 to minus 5 by day in Leningradskaya, Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts. There may be colder spells in the second half of the month: the temperature dropping to minus 23-28, in places minus 33 degrees.

In areas of the Central and Central-Chernozem regions the month will begin mild and then get colder: minus 7-13 by night and minus 2-7 by day. There may be two or three cold snaps in the latter half of the month with temperatures falling to minus 20-25 by night; to minus 30 in parts of central areas, in the Baltic area and Belorussia the month will also begin with a thaw.

In the Ukraine there will be mild weather--minus 3-9 by night and plus 3 by day--alternating with cold spells: minus 15-20 by night and minus 8-13 by day.

In the oblasts of the North Caucasus it will be minus 3-8 by night and between plus 1-5 and minus 3 by day. There will be heavier frost in the second and third 10-day periods: 13-18 by night and 5-10 by day.

January will be mild on the south coast of the Crimea and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus: 4-9 by night and 9-15 by day. On the upper and middle Volga it will be between minus 7-12 and 22-27 by night and between minus 1-6 and 15-20 by day. There will be blizzards in the first half of the month. On the lower Volga it will be minus 7-12 by night and plus 1 to minus 4 by day. On certain days in the first half of the month it will be minus 15-20 by night and minus 8-13 by day.

In the central and southern Urals it will be minus 13-18 by night and minus 5-10 by day. On certain days in the first and second 10-day periods and in the third 10-day period the frost will be heavier: 22-35 degrees.

West Siberia will have mainly moderate frost. In the third 10-day period the temperature will fall to minus 30-35; minus 40 in Tomskaya and Omskaya oblasts.

In Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya Oblast it will be minus 15-20 by night and minus 9-14 by day; some days it will be minus 25-30 by night and minus 20-25 by day. There will be snow in the third 10-day period.

In Kazakhstan the weather will be unpredictable with frequent temperature fluctuations: between minus 12-17 and 25-32 by night and between minus 3-8 and 18-23 by day.

In the Central Asian republics it will be between minus 6-11 and plus 2 degrees by night and between minus 2 and plus 6-11 by day.

In Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Irkutskaya Oblast periods of moderate frost--22-27 by night and 13-18 degrees by day--will rapidly alternate with colder spells: 32-37 by night and 20-25 by day. In the Evenkiyskiy Autonomous Okrug and northern Irkutskaya Oblast the temperature will sometimes drop to minus 44-49. Yakutia will have the heaviest frosts. There will be days when the temperature will drop to minus 51-55 and to minus 60 in the northeast.

In southern parts of Khabarovskiy Kray it will be between minus 19-24 and 25-30 by night and between minus 10-15 and 17-22 by day. In Primorskiy Kray it will be minus 16-21 by night and minus 8-13 by day. In the first and third 10-day period the temperature will drop to minus 32-37 by night.

SIBERIAN RIVERS REDIRECTION LINKED TO FOOD PROGRAM

LD051215 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Dec 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Conference"]

[Text] A conference on the problems of redirecting part of the flow of the Siberian rivers into Central Asia and Kazakhstan took place at the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee 19 December.

A.N. Yeremenev, deputy chief engineer of the project at the Soyuzgiprovodkhoz Institute, gave the report on this issue. A.A. Borovoy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; P.A. Poladzade, USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources; corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G.V. Voropayev, director of the Institute of Water Problems; A.Kh. Khodzhimuratov, Turkmen SSR Minister of land reclamation and water resources; I.Kh. Dzhurabekov, Uzbek SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; N.R. Khamrayev, chief of the Glavsredazirsovkhosstroy Main Administration, and V.A. Dukhovnyy, director of the Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation, participated in a discussion of this problem.

The participants in the conference noted the great significance of the problem under discussion for the further expansion of the country's national economy and the implementation of the food program. They supported the advisability of beginning preparatory work on redirecting part of the flow of the Siberian rivers into Central Asia and Kazakhstan in the 11th 5-Year Plan and continuing scientific and planning studies on the said question.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

I.G. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, A.A. Khodhayev and N.D. Khudayberdyev, members of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Bureau, took part in the work of the conference.

MILITARY DISTRICTS, UNITS HOLD PARTY CONFERENCES

Baltic Military District

LD051435 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Dec 80 p 2

[Correspondent Lt Col B. Karpov report under the general headline "In a State of Exactingness"]

[Text] Red Banner Baltic Military District--Col Gen I. Gubin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate, and Col Gen S. Postnikov, commander of the district, delivered reports on the state of and measures for further improving party and political work on stepping up the combat readiness of the district's troops and on improving the training and education of personnel and also on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the party's 26th congress "Main Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990," at the district party conference which took place here.

The rapporteurs and those who spoke in the debates--Comrade Yu. Petrov, V. Skiba, V. Ignatov and others--spoke of the need to improve the work style of political organs and party organizations, to increase their role in resolving the tasks set and to seek to increase party influence on all aspects of army life.

The following spoke at the party conference--K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee; Army Gen A. Altunin, USSR Civil Defense chief and USSR deputy Defense minister; Vice Adm I. Alikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet.

The following took part in the work of the party conference--A. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee; P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; P. Strautmanis, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers; I. Potopov, section chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Lt Gen K. Kurochkin, deputy commander of the airborne forces; Lt Gen N. Andreyev, chief of directorate of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate.

Volga, Urals Military Districts

LD051049 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 December 1980 publishes on page 3 under the general headline "Party Conferences" two 200-word undated reports by "our correspondents" Col F. Nikiforov and Lt Col V. Shchekotov respectively on party conferences in the Volga Military District and the Urals Military District.

The Nikiforov report notes that the Volga Military District conference was addressed by "Eng Col Gen N. Shestopalov, deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops," and that:

"Taking part in the work of the conference were Ye. Muravyev first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy Obkom; CPSU Central Committee executive I. Panin; Mordovskiy CPSU Obkom secretary G. Yurlov; and Lt Gen A. Agafonov, chief of the Personnel Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate."

The Shchekotov report notes that the Urals Military District conference was addressed by "Army Gen V. Tokubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister," and by B. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Sverdlovskiy CPSU Obkom and that Maj Gen A. Kuzovnikov, chief of a lecturers' group of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Propaganda and Agitation Directorate, took part in the conference.

Carpathian Military District

LD061021 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Dec 80 p 2

[Correspondent report under the general headline "In an Atmosphere of Exactingness"]

[Text] Red Banner Carpathian Military District--A district party conference has taken place here. Lt Gen V. Silakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate, delivered a report "On the State of and Measures to Improve Party Political Work to Increase Troop Combat Readiness and Training and Educate Personnel."

The conference participants discussed the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990." Keynote speaker Col Gen N. Abashin, district first deputy commander, and the delegates who spoke in the discussion spoke of the unanimous approval and great interest with which the district servicemen had greeted this party document.

Army General V. Petrov, commander in chief Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and V. Dobrik, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Lvovskiy Obkom, addressed the conference participants.

Air Defense Forces Conference

LD051111 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Dec 80 p 2

[Lt Col V. Skrizhalin report under the general headline "In an Exacting Atmosphere"]

[Text] Workers of the country's Air Defense Forces central apparatus have perceived the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress, "The Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social development for 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990" as a policy document embodying the party's economic strategy. Major General Aviation Ye. Sizov, chief of the Political Department of the Main Staff and directorates of the commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces, delivered a report at the party conference which discussed this most important party document.

The speaker and those who spoke in the debate--Marshal of Aviation A. Boldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Col Gen S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate; Comrades M. Bobkov, P. Levchenko, A. Smirnov and others--spoke about mobilizing servicemen for the struggle for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and dwelt on ways of further increasing vigilance, improving the organization and quality of the performance of combat duty and improving administration.

Participating in the conference's work were P. Grigoryev, CPSU Central Committee executive, and Maj Gen Ye. Popov, senior inspector of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.